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ABSTRACT

In 1986, a survey of 969 two-year college chief executive officers (CEO's) was conducted to determine the extent of the colleges' involvement in intercollegiate athletics, National Junior College Athletic Association (NJCAA) and athletic conference memberships, perceptions of NJCAA's new eligibility rules, institutional eligibility requirements, the CEOs' involvement with the athletic program, and perceptions of the need for a national governance structure. Study findings, based on a 57% response rate, included the following: (1) 67% of the colleges had either men's or women's intercollegiate programs with varying numbers of sports; (2) 81% were members of the NJCAA, and 89% belonged to at least one athletic conference; (3) only 25% of the CEO's felt the new rules were an improvement, while 56% said they were worse; (4) 75% felt academic progress standards should be computed on a term rather than an annual basis to determine athlete eligibilty; (5) 48% disagreed that part-time students should be eligible for athletics and 44% agreed; and (6) 66% felt that future eligibilty rules should be more stringent, 25% felt they should stay the same, and 10% were either undecided or indifferent. Based on study findings, recommendations were developed, focusing on such areas as joint efforts by the NJCAA and the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges to obtain greater CEO involvement in policy oversight; the formation of a National Advisory Board of CEO's to the NJCAA; the formation of a single national athletics governance structure for all two-year colleges; the incorporation of standards of academic progress into eligibility requirements; and the monitoring of part-time student athletes. The survey instrument and results by region are appended. (EJV)

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TWO-YEAR INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS:

Student Eligibility, National Governance, and CEO Involvement

A Report for the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges

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March 23rd, 1987

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AACJC Survey on Intercollegiate Athletics

Introduction

On August 1, 1986, the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges Board of Directors formed a limited duration Ad Hoc Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics. The committee's charge was to develop recommendations concerning student eligibility standards, national governance structure, and the role of chief executive officers (CEOs) in the operation of intercollegiate athletics.

In late September 1986, the Ad Hoc Committee ordered a poll to provide information on CEOs' attitudes about National Junior College Athletic Association (NJCAA) athletic eligibility rule changes. A survey (Appendix A) was mailed to 969 community/junior college CEOs to complete and return by October 31. It was requested that the results be reported by region rather than by state. Additionally, California, Oregon, and Washington were to be reported separately by state, since all or many community/junior colleges within these states are not affiliated with the NJCAA. Table 1 (Appendix B) shows the rate of return by state. The Committee met and developed recommendations that were based on the individual committee members' experiences in dealing with the various issues and on the survey results. At the outset there was an awareness that the proper reporting relationship was to the AACJC, but many of the recommendations would impact directly on the National Junior College Athletic Association (NJCAA). Therefore, if the following recommendations are to be implemented there will need to be an accommodation between the AACJC Board and the Board of the NJCAA.

March 23rd, 1987

Committee Conclusions and Recommendations

On December 8, 1986, the Ad Hoc Committee convened in Chicago to analyze the survey results and formulate a series of recommendations to the AACJC Board of Directors. At the outset there was an awareness that the proper reporting relationship was to AACJC, but many of the recommendations would impact directly on the NJCAA governance structure. Therefore, if the following recommendations are to be implemented there will need to be an accommodation between the AACJC Board and the Board of the NJCAA. Additionally, the group concluded that it lacked the charge, expertise, and time to address all of the myriad issues associated with implementation. However, the concerns and recommendations are of sufficient import to demand prompt attention and sustained commitment by the AACJC Board in concert with NJCAA Board in addressing the problems identified by this project.

The following recommendations are the result of the committee's discussion concerning the survey findings. Some recommendations are accompanied by statements which summarize the discussion which led to their formation.

1. **The committee recommends that AACJC and NJCAA jointly work to obtain greater CEO involvement in the formation and oversight of policies related to intercollegiate athletics.**

2. **The committee recommends that a National Advisory Board of CEOs to the NJCAA Governing Board should be formed.** The 24 existing regions would be grouped into six larger entities comprised of four contiguous regions only for the purpose of selecting a CEO to represent them on the advisory board. Additionally, three other at-large members would be appointed by AACJC, creating a nine-member board. The Board's purpose would be to separately review upcoming rule and eligibility changes and make direct recommendations to 'region' CEOs and to the NJCAA Board of Directors in advance of any vote on adoption through regular NJCAA procedures.

3. **The committee urges NJCAA to consider the formation of a single national athletics governance structure for all two-year colleges.** This structure would provide more stability and uniformity in formulating and implementing equitable policies throughout the country. Underlying both Recommendations 1 and 2, is the need to encourage better communication among CEOs to obtain a proper counter balance perspective for advocates involved in the coordination of daily athletic activities. An NJCAA communication structure

is already in place and should be more fully utilized by CEOs through their regional representatives.

4. **The committee recommends that athletic eligibility standards be developed which assure that continual progress towards a degree, or certificate is maintained.** The present NJCAA academic eligibility rules do not adequately insure a student's reasonable academic progress. Some initial latitude in requirements as the student adjusts to college life may be needed; but the final standards must be set so college graduation requirements are met.

   Limitations of time and resources precluded the development of an extensive range of detailed recommendations concerning the complex matter of standards of progress. The development of specific rules involving the interrelationships of credits attempted, credits earned, term grade point averages, cumulative grade point averages, evaluation of transfer credits, etc., was beyond the committee's scope and expertise. It was decided that AACJC and NJCAA should jointly convene the appropriate personnel to seek more stringent and national standardization.

5. **The committee recommends that athletic standards must be maintained on a term by term basis which considers all credits earned from the beginning of enrollment.** Questions were raised about the standard being based on term of participation vs. term of enrollment and the impact it would have on inter-term sports, e.g., basketball. The committee felt strongly that the student should be required to make satisfactory grades (and thereby academic progress) the first term in order to remain eligible for subsequent terms.

6. **The committee recommends that, although current numbers of part-time students are small, monitoring such students, especially in team sports, is warranted.**
   There was some question raised about the reasons a student was having to take a part-time load inhibiting his/her ability to participate, yet maintain, academic progress. The purpose of such monitoring would be to evaluate the impact of the new part-time rule to determine if it should be continued.

7. **The committee recommends that semester and quarter hours be equated for determining athletic eligibility.** Nationwide computational standards already exist (1.5 quarter hours are equivalent to 1 semester hour). This equivalency should also be used for athletic eligibility purposes; e.g., 24 semester hours equals 36

quarter hours.

8. **The committee concurred with the survey consensus that colleges be allowed the discretion of adopting more stringent standards than the current NJCAA rules.**

9. **The committee concluded that a transfer student to the two-year college should be required to meet the same athletic eligibility standards as a second year, two-year college participant.** Further, this transfer student should not be able to avoid the grade requirements just because he/she did not participate at the four-year level.

10. **The committee recommends that AACJC and NJCAA take prompt and committed action to study those ancillary issues cited in Table 22 of the survey.** Such study should result in specific action steps and should include a feedback mechanism to monitor and evaluate their effectiveness.

March 23rd, 1987

Survey Results and Analysis

To facilitate a summarization of findings the following format will be utilized: Each survey question will be stated and followed by brief discussion of survey returns. A table which summarizes the question findings will be referenced in Appendix B. All comments that were solicited or provided appear in Appendix C and will be referenced at the appropriate time. Every attempt was made to reconcile returns to accurately portray the respondent's answers. However, the numbers do not always sum to the expected totals if the respondent left the item blank or answered a branching question when a previous answer did not request it.

Figure 1 shows the regional configuration while Figure 2 indicates those complete or partial states within each boundary. Table 2 breaks down colleges by headcount size by region. Note that it only contains institutions who said they had an intercollegiate athletics program. The data analysis program assigned institutions who did not report their headcount into the small category. Numbers in parentheses are percentages. Thus, three-fourths of 316 regional respondents represented small colleges and one-fifth were medium-sized. When California (CA), Oregon (OR), and Washington (WA) are included, the percentage of medium and large colleges goes up slightly.

1. Does your college have men's and/or women's intercollegiate athletics?

As indicated earlier, 370 out of 552 respondents (67%) had either men's or women's intercollegiate athletics programs with varying numbers of sports. Table 3 provides a breakdown by region. Pay particular attention to the 'Yes' column because the remaining tables will show how these institutions feel about the new rule changes. There is not an exact comparison with Table 1 due to regional boundaries which do not coincide with state borders. If the reader's interest is with a particular region throughout the survey, keep in mind the proportion of respondents who represent the region in these statistics.

2. If 'Yes' to Question 1, check those intercollegiate sports participated in by your college:

To keep the results in a manageable form Tables 4 and 5 were prepared. They report the number of small, medium, and large institutions who have various intercollegiate sports for men and women respectively. Since most colleges have multiple sports, column totals would be meaningless. However, the rows can be meaningfully summed. CA, OR, WA were included in these tables only. Thus, 334 of the 370 schools who had intercollegiate athletics offered men's basketball. Likewise, 284 of the 370 had women's basketball. None of those colleges who said 'Yes' indicated they had an intercollegiate women's gymnastic program. For men, the top four sports were Basketball, Baseball, Golf, and Tennis. For women, they were Basketball, Volleyball, Tennis, and Fastpitch Softball.

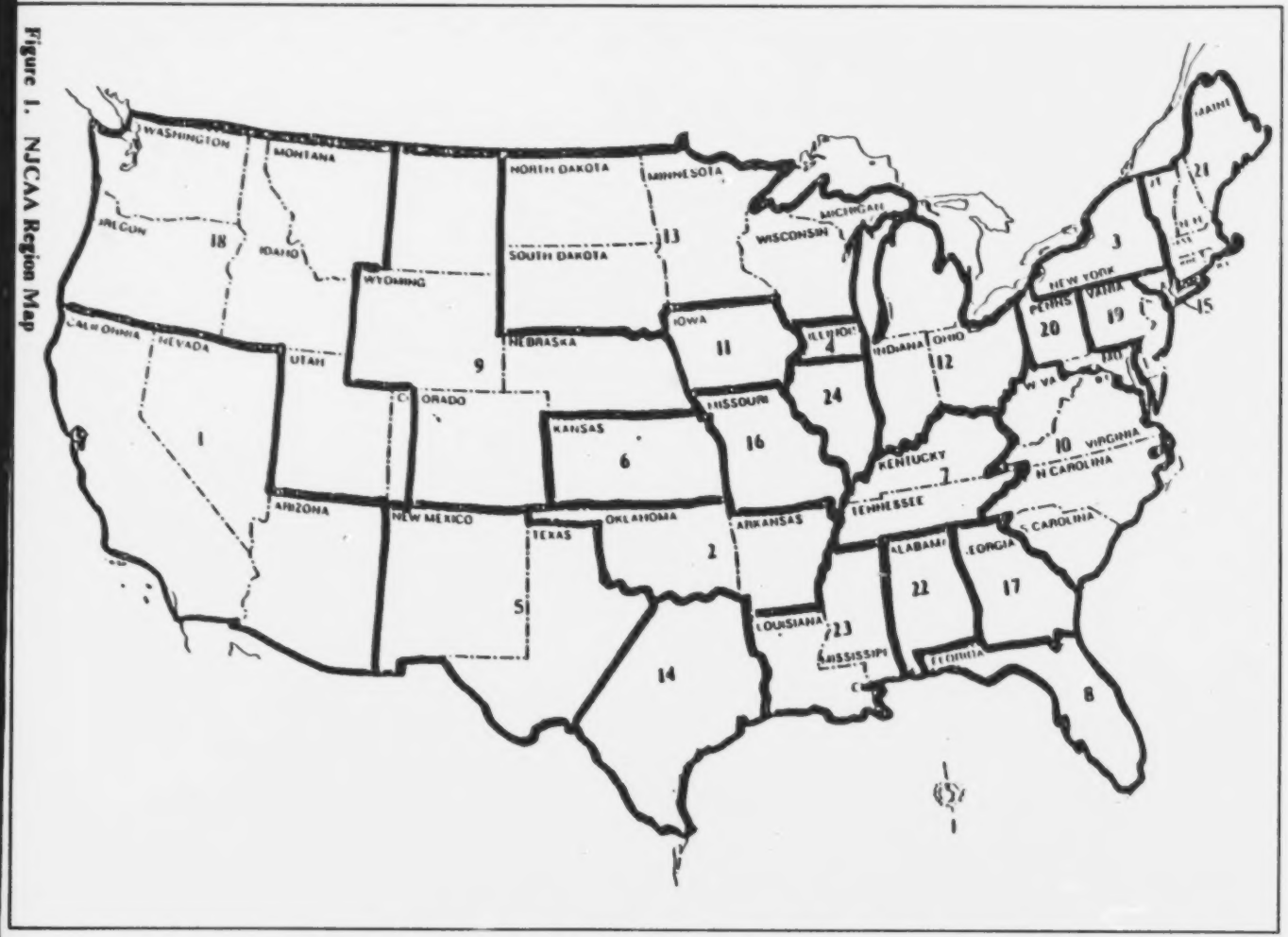

Figure 1. NJCAA Region Map

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Region I	Arizona, California and Nevada
Region II	Arkansas and Oklahoma
Region III	Upper New York State
Region IV	Upper Illinois
Region V	New Mexico and West Texas
Region VI	Kansas
Region VII	Kentucky and Tennessee
Region VIII	Florida
Region IX	Colorado east of the Continental Divide, Eastern Montana, Nebraska and Wyoming
Region X	North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia
Region XI	Iowa
Region XII	Indiana, Lower Michigan Peninsula and Ohio
Region XIII	Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota Upper Michigan Peninsula and Wisconsin
Region XIV	Eastern Texas
Region XV	Lower New York
Region XVI	Missouri
Region XVII	Georgia
Region XVIII	Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Western Montana, Colorado west of Continental and Utah
Region XIX	Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey
Region XX	District of Columbia, Maryland and Western Pennsylvania
Region XXI	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont
Region XXII	Alabama
Region XXIII	Mississippi and Louisiana
Region XXIV	Lower Illinois

Figure 2. Key to NJCAA Map Regions

3. Is your college a member of NJCAA?

Table 6 reveals that 93% of those in regions I-XXIV belonged to NJCAA. Conversely, only 16% of the CA, OR, WA colleges were affiliated.

A branch of Question 3 asked the non-affiliated colleges to provide reasons why they were not an NJCAA-affiliated institution. The comments of 34 of the 69 non-affiliated schools provided are cited in Appendix C. Recurring reasons were cost, travel, distance, regional campus of a university system, affiliation with a state conference, and philosophical difference with NJCAA.

4. Is your college a member of an athletic conference?

Eighty-nine percent of the region colleges belonged to at least one athletic conference, and a significant number had multiple affiliations. Only region XXIV had more non-aligned respondents than affiliated ones. CA, OR, and WA elected to have their own association.

5. If 'Yes' to Question 4, with which athletic conference is your college affiliated?

This question also asked for a further breakdown by sex. The diversity of response made any meaningful summary next to impossible. Additionally, it was taking an inordinate time to research those colleges who were affiliated, but chose not to reply.

6. Compared to the NJCAA's 1985-86 eligibility rules the new 1986-87 rules are:

Figure 3 below shows the regions' response was decidedly against the new rules. Only one-fourth felt the new rules were an improvement, while 56% said they were worse. A small percent perceived no change between the rules and 13% had not yet formulated an opinion. Appendix C also reports unsolicited comments which were mixed on this question.

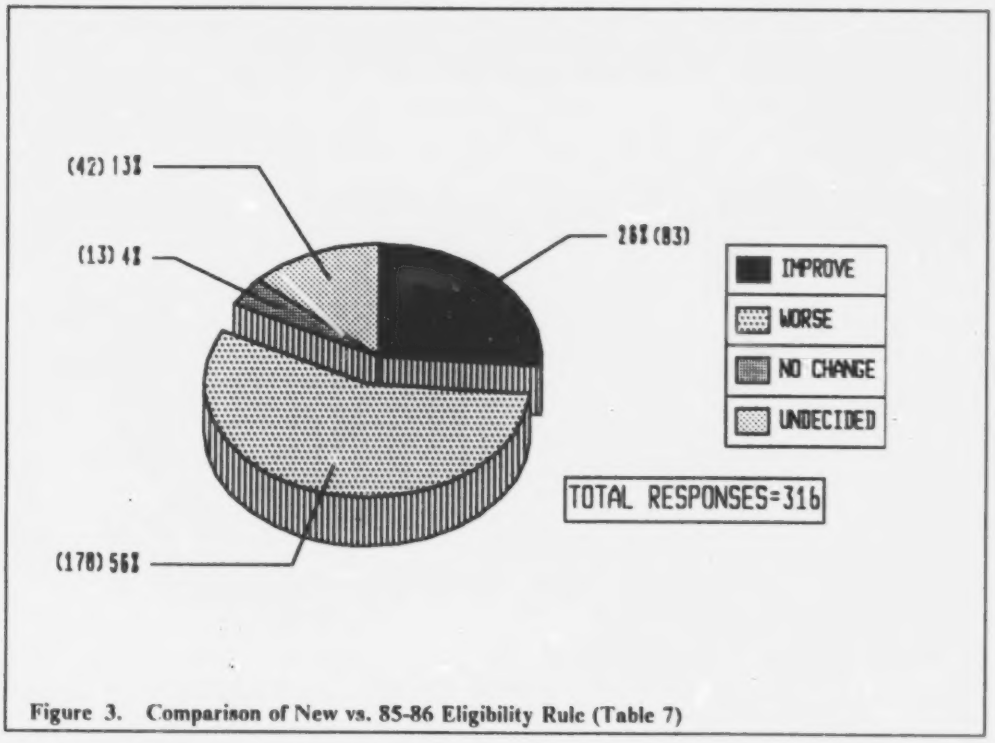


Figure 3. Comparison of New vs. 85-86 Eligibility Rule (Table 7)

7. If your answer to Question 6 was 'Improved', indicate your reason(s) for this response.

CEOs were asked to prioritize their reasons for considering the new rules an improvement over the old ones. Table 8 shows how many persons listed each reason as their first or second priority. The clearly stated, most important reason for perceived improvement was 'Fairer to student athletes/similar to NCAA' followed by 'Easier to administer.' Keep in mind these rankings were based upon only 25% of the total respondents who felt the new rules were improved. Accompanying comments in Appendix C reveal beliefs that the new rules are more reflective of the community college student and do not discriminate against sports that span semesters. Additionally, inclusion of part-time students in the athletic program was considered by some to be an improvement.

8. If your answer to Question 6 was 'Worse', indicate your reason(s) for this response.

Remember that 56% of the respondents felt the new rules were worse. The overwhelming belief is that standards are lower under the new rules. A distant second importance was 'Less fair to student athletes'. There were many comments offered to substantiate their position (Appendix C). It was observed that the objections cited were much more specific than reasons why the new rules represented an improvement. Such opposition included misleading students about importance of academics, lowering standards/motivation to maintain academic eligibility, and too much possibility for 'Throw-away' athletics.

9. Do you agree with/approve of the new 1986-87 eligibility rules for the NJCAA?

The previous questions asked for a comparison of old and new rules. Question 9 makes a direct inquiry whether CEOs approve or disapprove of the new rules. Not surprisingly,over half did not approve while one-quarter did and one-fifth were undecided. A few unsolicited comments to this question are appended. Observe in Table 10 that regions I, XIII, XIX, XX, and XXIII showed substantial approval of the new rules in contrast with the majority. Figure 4 graphically depicts this sentiment.

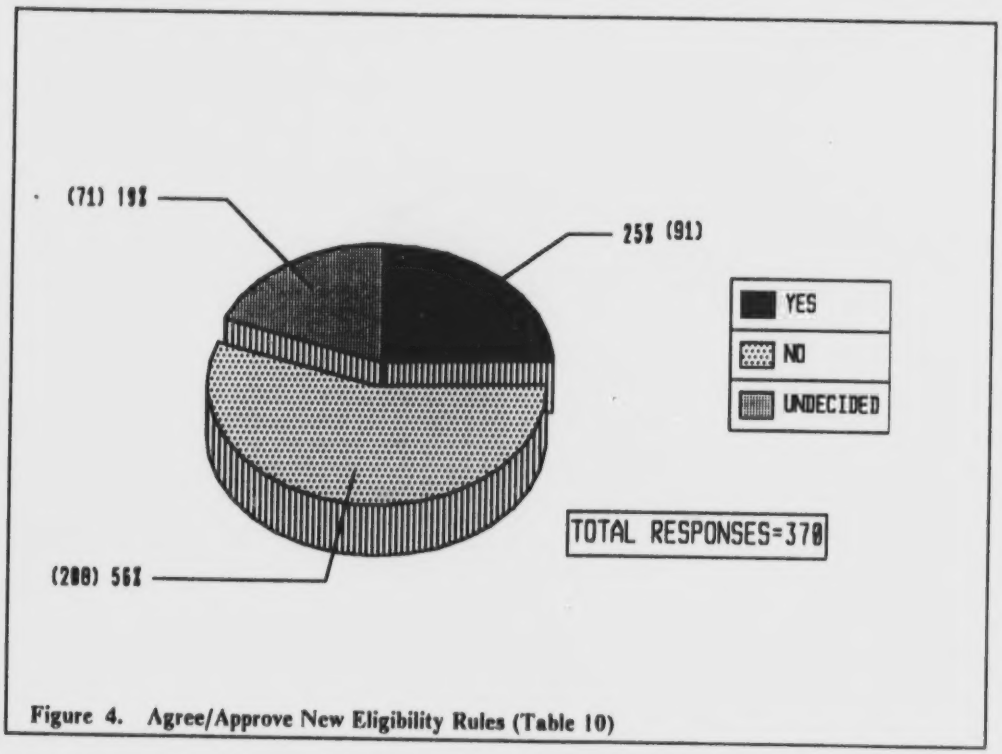


Figure 4. Agree/Approve New Eligibility Rules (Table 10)

10. Standards of academic progress are an important concept in establishing eligibility for athletes. Which of the following statements best describe your reaction to standards of progress?

Three of every four respondents felt progress standards should be computed on a term vs. annual basis. There were a few comments expressed as well.

11. The new 1986-87 rules make it possible for the part-time student to become eligible for athletics. Do you agree with this philosophical approach?

Overall, region respondents were about evenly divided on this question although the 'No' slightly outweighed the 'Yes' responses (Figure 5), while the disparity towards 'No' was more pronounced in the CA,OR,WA sample (Figure 6). There were dramatic differences of opinion between regions. Regions III, XIII, XVI, XIX, XX, and XXI favored part-time eligibility. Regions I, X, and XII were evenly split and the remainder were against it. Again a few unsolicited comments on this question are reported in Appendix C.

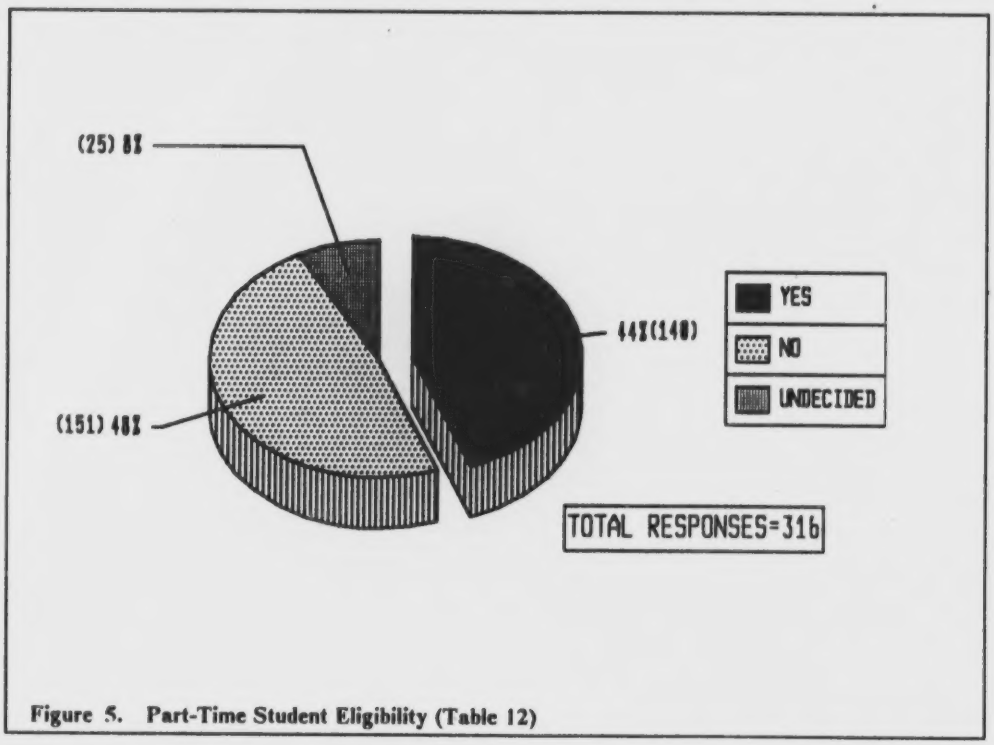


Figure 5. Part-Time Student Eligibility (Table 12)

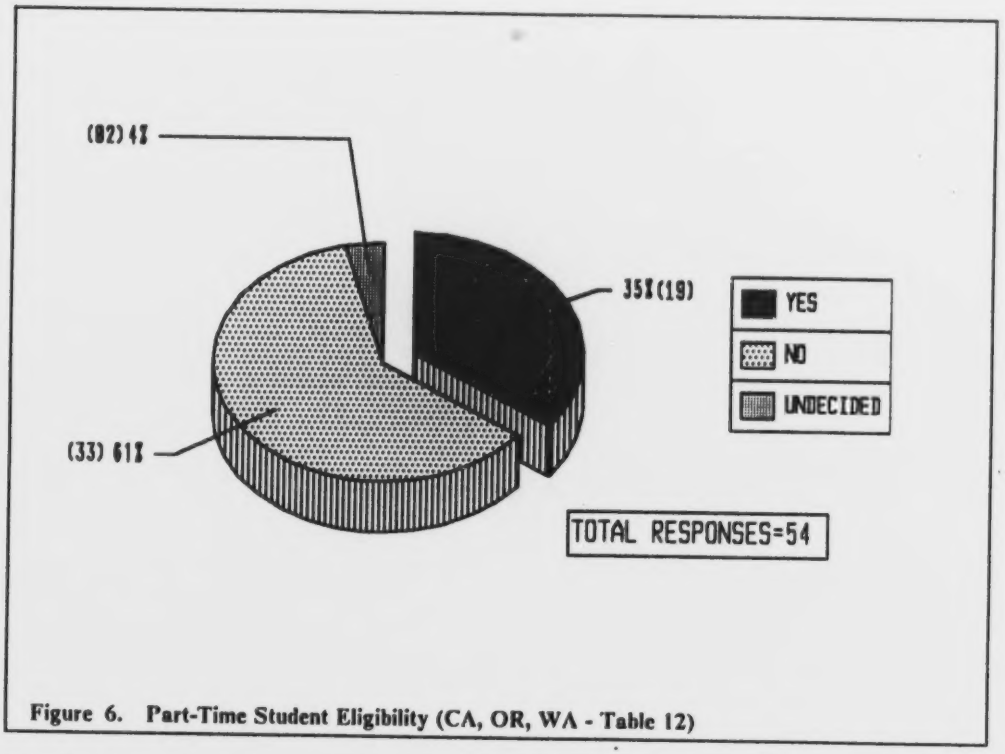


Figure 6. Part-Time Student Eligibility (CA, OR, WA - Table 12)

12. The 1986-87 eligibility requirements set by the NJCAA are regarded as minimum requirements. Any college/athletic conference may approve more stringent requirements beyond NJCAA minimum standards. Which of the following statements best describe your reactions?

Figure 7 shows there was almost unanimity among all respondents that colleges/conferences could opt for more stringent requirements. The few comments expressed a belief that those with higher requirements would be at a disadvantage compared to schools/conferences with lower standards.

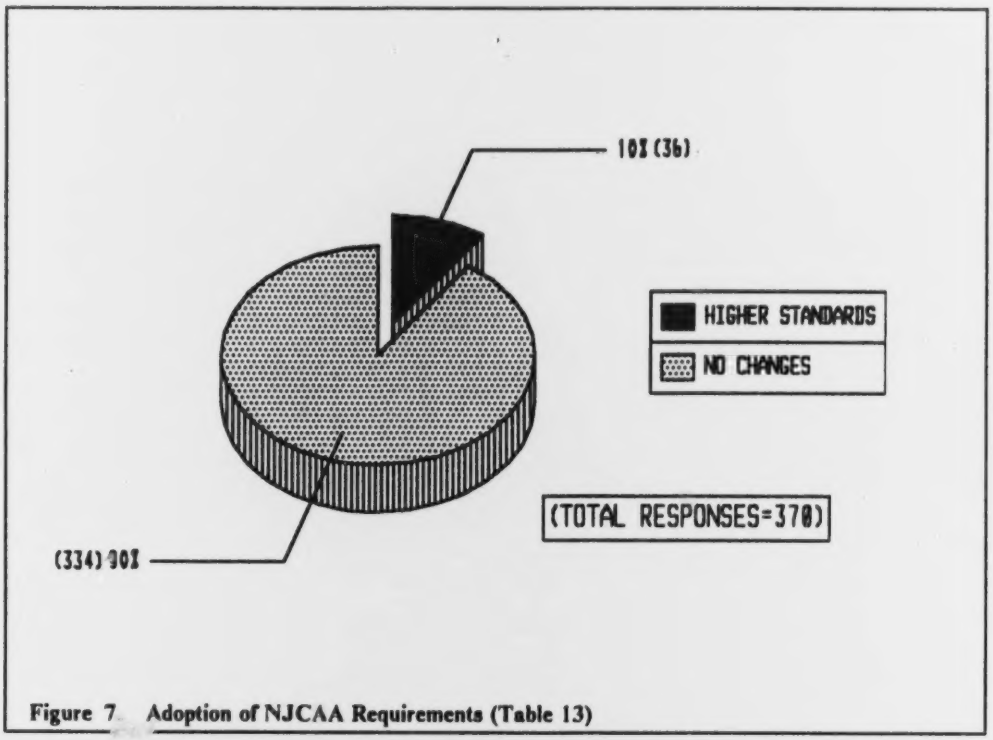


Figure 7. Adoption of NJCAA Requirements (Table 13)

13. Has your college adopted more stringent athletic eligibility requirements than the NJCAA's 1986-87 requirements?

Note in Table 14 that 174 of the 316 regional respondents (55%) already had adopted more stringent eligibility guidelines. That figure went up to 92% for the CA, OR, WA colleges. Even though slightly more than half of the regions combined adopted higher standards, there was marked variance between regions. Although almost everyone approved of the principle of allowing colleges/conferences to set higher standards (Table 13), actual practice reveals much less unanimity. Even the unsolicited comments on this question were mixed. Further information regarding the interplay of factors influencing positions by region is needed.

14. If 'Yes' to question 13, sic, indicate the areas where your college is more stringent than the NJCAA.

Eighty-four of the 224 'Yes' respondents to question 13 (37%) said grade requirements were higher, 35% had more stringent term eligibility, 28% disallowed part-time student eligibility, and 22% had higher credit requirements. These percentages are not summative since multiple responses could be given to this question. A number of comments accompanied this question (see Appendix C). Several of them centered around G.P.A. requirements tied to financial assistance. Others merely indicated what their G.P.A. requirements were.

15. Relative to the 1986-87 NJCAA eligibility rules future rules should be:

Two-thirds felt future rules should be more stringent. One-fourth thought they should remain the same. One in ten were either undecided or indifferent. Only 1 college out of the 370 thought future rules should be easier. Answers to this question follow the underlying theme of advocating greater structures, but one is left with the impression these responses reflect positions of principle. When questions of practice are raised there is much less consensus. Figure 8 presents these statistics.

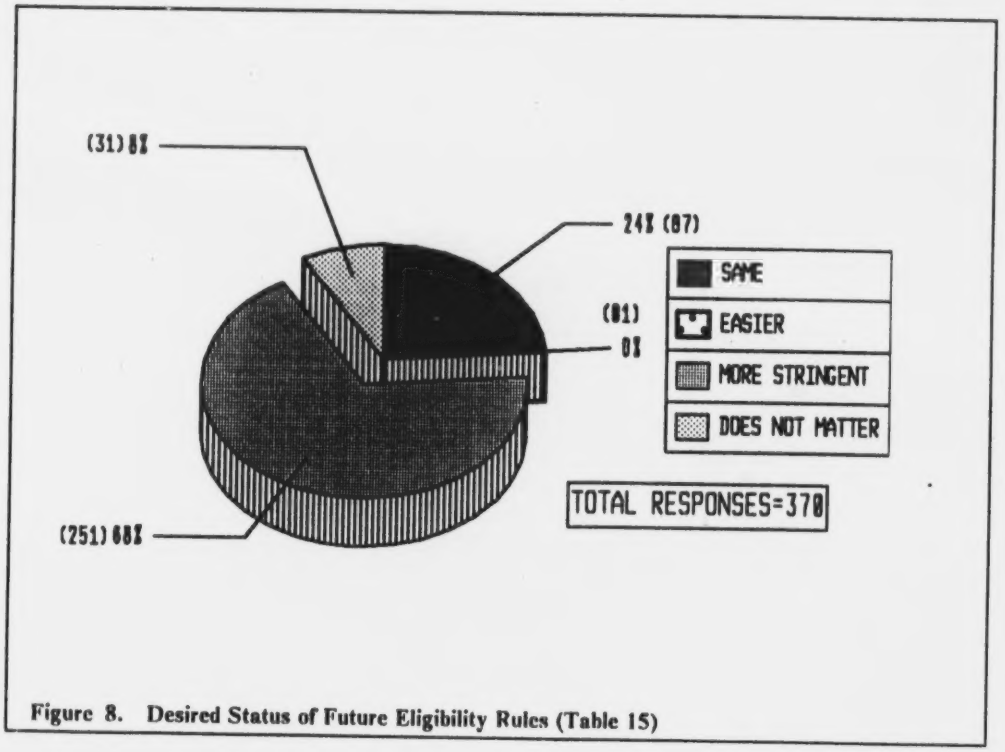


Figure 8. Desired Status of Future Eligibility Rules (Table 15)

16. If your answer to Question 15 was 'B' (relaxed/easier) or 'C' (more stringent), indicate in what areas you feel changes are needed.

The pattern of responses in Table 16 generally coincides with the areas where colleges had already made their eligibility requirements more stringent (Table 14). They are not identical because some respondents answered this question even though they answered question 15 differently from the branching criteria. The single college in Table 15 who felt future eligibility rules should be relaxed focused their concern on the credit requirement. Again, colleges expressed a need to have the rules tightened up with regard to term vs. annual eligibility assessment and minimum G.P.A./credit requirements. The accompanying comments in Appendix C supported this observation.

17. The 1986-87 NJCAA eligibility requirements do away with differentiating between semester and quarter hours; e.g., students may qualify to participate during the second year by passing 24 selected **quarter** or **semester** hours with a GPA of 1.75. Do you agree with this approach?

Overall, about 30% of the entire sample felt no differentiation should be made between semester and quarter hours while almost 60% felt the distinction should be maintained. There was a marked difference between the combined regions' totals and CA, OR, WA on this issue. Over 80% of the latter (Figure 10) did not wish to eliminate the distinction compared to about 50% for the former (Figure 9). The comments lobbied for semester hours to be the standard.

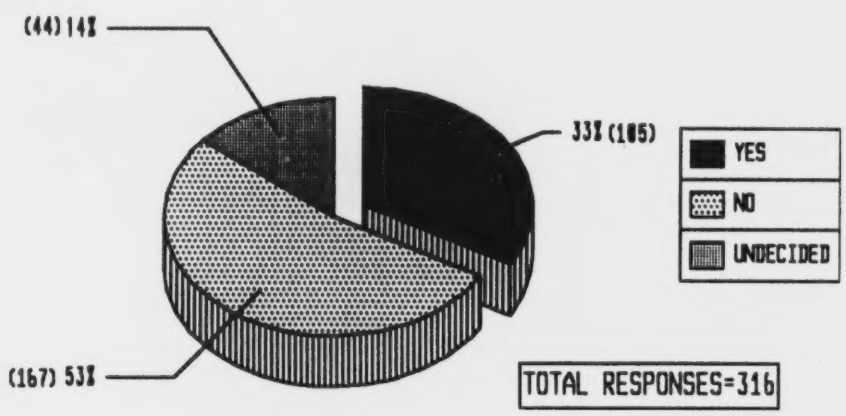


Figure 9. Abolish Differentiation Between Semester/Quarter Hours (Regional Areas - Table 17)

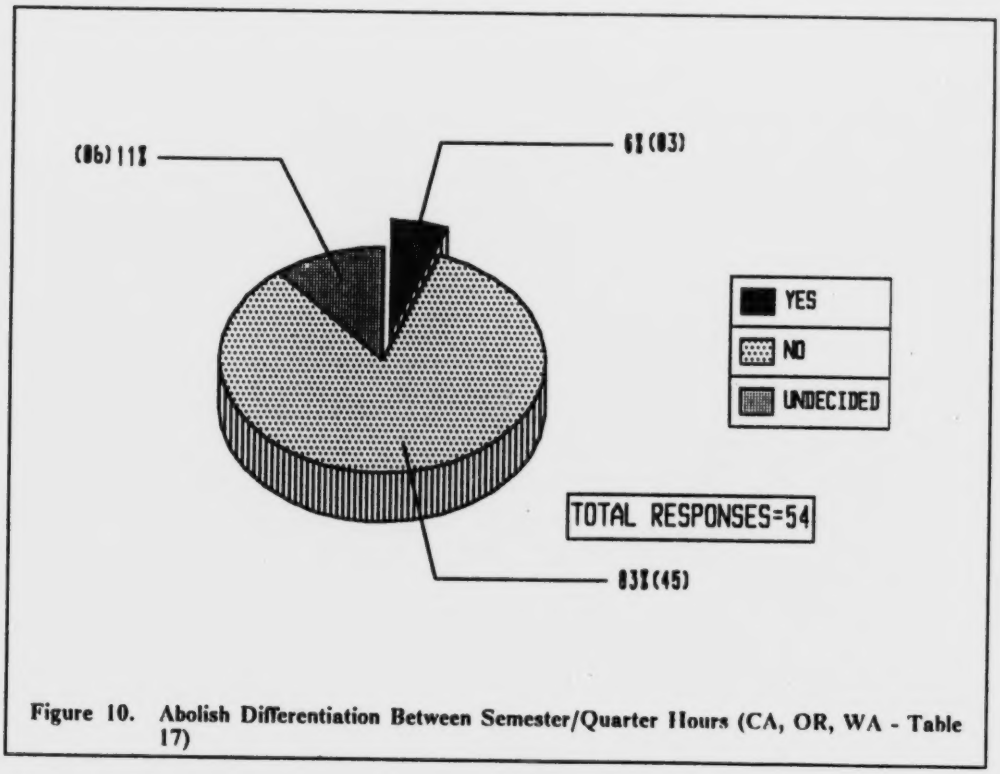


Figure 10. Abolish Differentiation Between Semester/Quarter Hours (CA, OR, WA - Table 17)

18. As CEO, categorize the role that best describes your involvement with intercollegiate athletics at your school.

Observe in Figure 11 that 72% of the 370 CEOs classified their involvement level as either moderate or great. About one-fifth had some contact but 6% had none at all. There is some difference between the CA, OR, WA colleges and the rest of the country. Recognize that these answers reflect each respondent's definition of 'none', 'some', 'moderate', and 'great'. Also, there is no easy way to separate actual involvement from a socially expected answer.

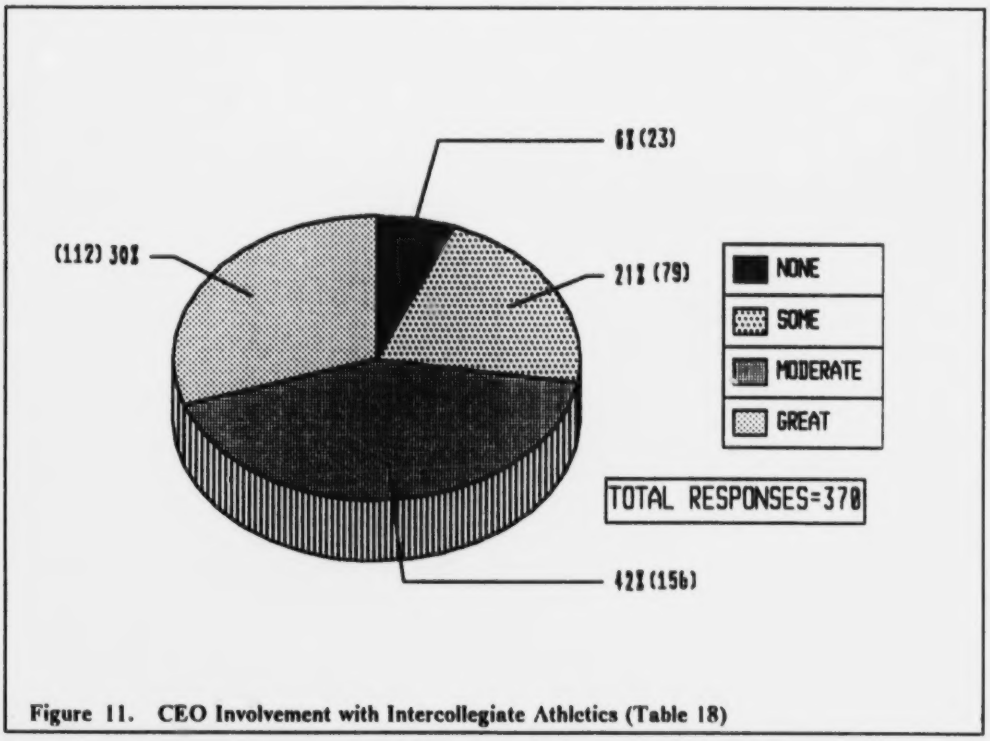


Figure 11. CEO Involvement with Intercollegiate Athletics (Table 18)

19. Do you consult with, or otherwise make your feelings/reactions known to, your NJCAA regional representative on issues (such as eligibility rule changes) prior to the NJCAA regional or national meetings?

In Table 19 one is struck that 30% of the 316 regional respondents did not communicate with their NJCAA representative. The comments are illuminating. Those who did not communicate previously state they definitely plan to in the future. Those CEOs who did contact NJCAA did so through their athletic director or Dean of Students.

20. The role of the CEO in governance of community college intercollegiate athletics should be:

The respondents had a wide variety of opinions on this question. Looking at the regional responses 32% favored the current procedure of a regionally elected representative to NJCAA, 22% desired an NJCAA advisory board committee composed of elected CEOs, and 24% wanted an elected CEO committee with one representative from each region to serve as an NJCAA governing board. The remaining 24% were divided among having NJCAA regional representatives limited to CEOs, having currently elected regional representatives make recommendations to a separate agency Board of CEOs, and other. Figure 12 also shows how the CA, OR, WA colleges responded to this question. The comments are too diverse to summarize so the reader should review them in Appendix C.

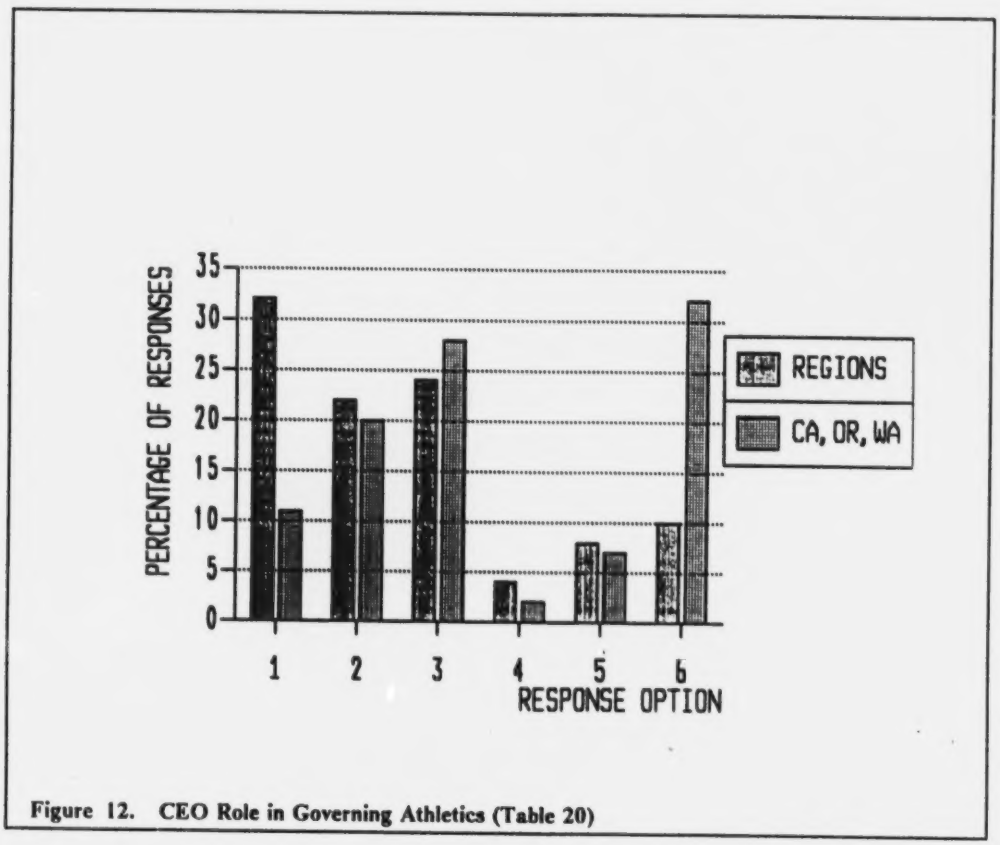


Figure 12. CEO Role in Governing Athletics (Table 20)

21. Is it desirable to have one intercollegiate national governance structure for all two-year colleges in the country?

Slightly more than three-fourths of the regional representatives expressed a preference for a unitary national governance structure. The CA, OR, WA schools did not share that position, however. The few unsolicited comments added qualifiers to their 'Yes' vote.

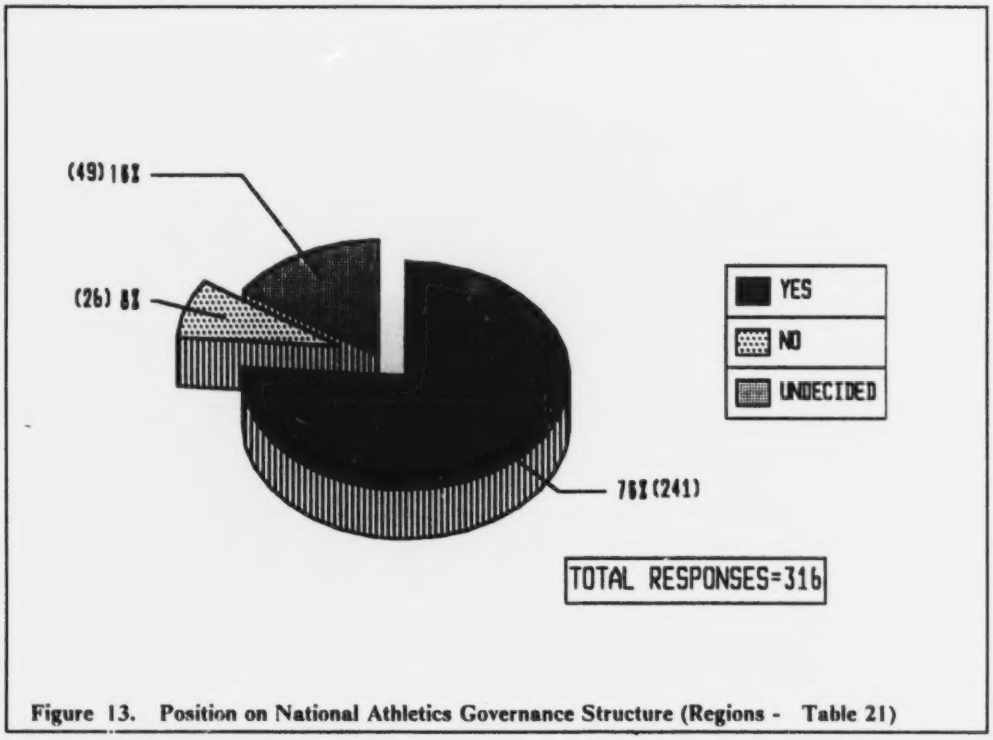


Figure 13. Position on National Athletics Governance Structure (Regions - Table 21)

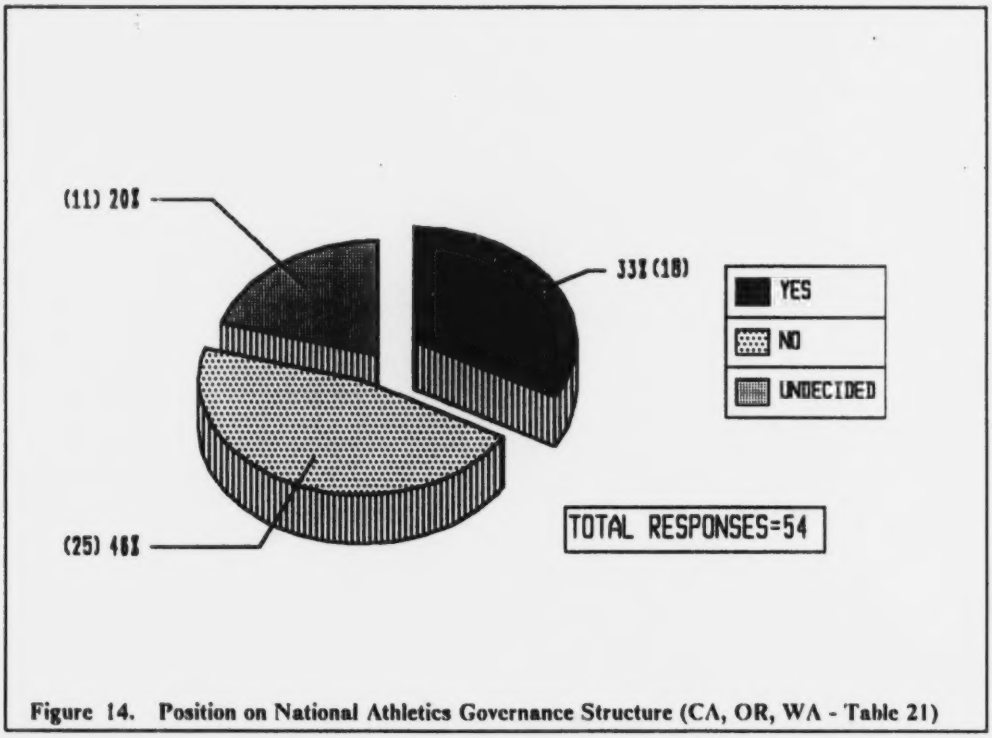
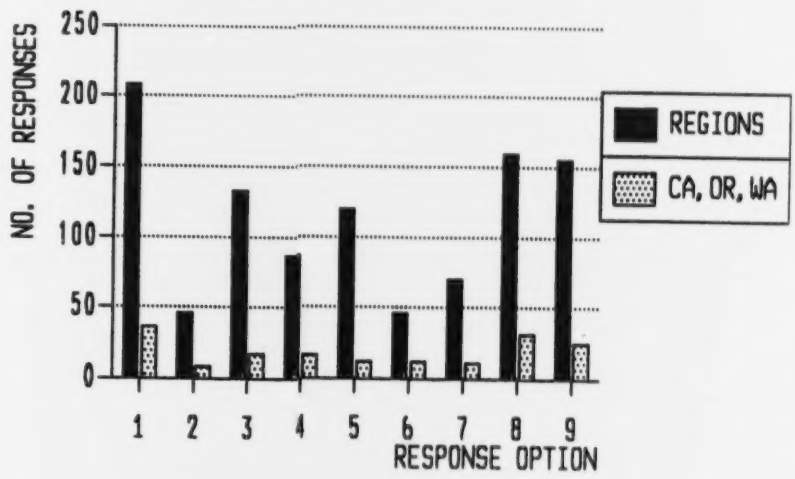


Figure 14. Position on National Athletics Governance Structure (CA, OR, WA - Table 21)

22. Please indicate any other national intercollegiate athletic issues you would like to see studied with recommendations forthcoming by this or other similar committees.

Table 22 and Figure 15 display the results. Since multiple issues could be checked by each college, only absolute numbers are reported; however, the magnitude of responses to each issue gives a clear indication of its importance. Not surprisingly, Alcohol/Drug Abuse is on the minds of a lot of those surveyed and warrants nationwide attention. Second, was the issue of standards of progress tied into a 'recognized' academic program. This issue is more pronounced in the CA, OR, Wa colleges than in the combined regions. Third, recruitment guidelines; e.g., national letter of intent also appears of sufficient interest to warrant further study.



Column Identification:

(1) Alcohol/Drug Abuse (2) Violence
(3) Financial Aid (4) Out of Country Limits
(5) Scholarship Limits (6) Title IX
(7) Boosters (8) Standards of Progress
(9) Recruitment Guide

Figure 15. Issues for Future Study (Table 22)

23. A student transferring from a four-year to a two-year college does not need to have passed any courses at the former to be eligible for athletics at the latter provided he/she did not participate at the four-year level. Do you favor this rule?

Table 23 reveals a difference of opinion on this issue between the CA, OR, WA colleges and the remainder of the country. The latter, by almost 3 to 1, do not favor allowing reverse transfer participation with failing performance just because they did not participate at the four-year level. This is in almost direct contrast with the CA, OR, WA colleges who favor the ruling almost 2 to 1. The reason for this opinion divergence is unknown. Also, observe that Regions XIII and XVI go counter to the rest of the regions.

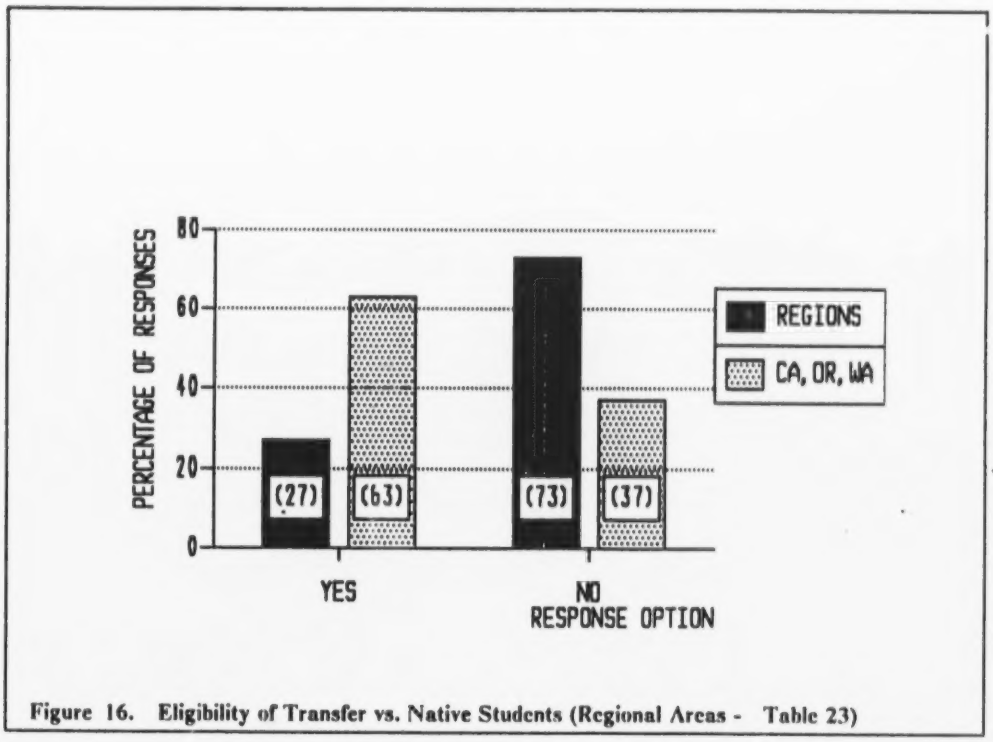


Figure 16. Eligibility of Transfer vs. Native Students (Regional Areas - Table 23)

24. If 'No' to Question 23, should he/she meet the same eligibility requirements as a second year participant at the two-year college?

One would expect that the total for this question would match the 'No' column for question 23. However, many people answered both questions regardless of their answer on the prior question. All responses were recorded so the totals may or may not be equal to 'Yes' and/or 'No' combined. In any event, 79% of the regional responses favored having transfers meet second year community college participant standards. This percentage goes to 78% when CA, OR, WA schools are included.

25. Currently, establishing athletic eligibility utilizes a 1.75 G.P.A. requirement. This G.P.A. can be computed on the BEST 24 hours in the annual (12 in a term) requirement with all other hours ignored. Do you agree with this method?

Note in Table 24 respondents in the combined regions split almost down the middle on this question while CA, OR, WA were heavily against it. The question even had variance between individual regions. This suggests a need to look deeper for those factors which allowed for such diverse interpretation in each region. Clearly, if each region is in-

terpreting the issue differently then there is no coherent national agreement, and the student athlete will receive differential treatment depending upon region.

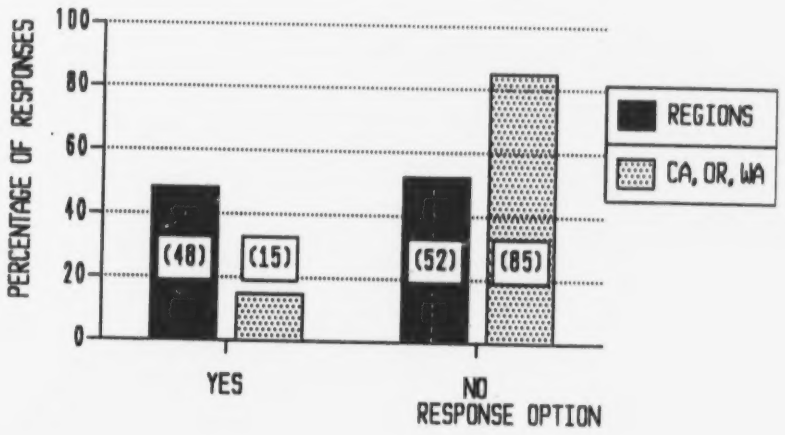


Figure 17. Agreement with GPA on Best 24 Annual Hours (Regional Areas - Table 24)

26. If 'No' to Question 25, should the GPA calculation include all accumulated hours?

Again one would only expect 164 people to respond but, in fact, 297 of the 316 regional CEOs answered this question. The percentage of 'Yes' and 'No' was just about 50-50 so much more discussion is needed to coalesce a position within the regions. On the other hand, CA, OR, WA colleges strongly endorse the use of all accumulated hours vs. selecting the best 24 annual hours for determining eligibility GPA.

27. If 'No' to Questions 26, on what basis should G.P.A. eligibility be computed?

A variety of suggestions were offered and can be referenced in Question 27 in Appendix C.

28. In changing from the old rules of term eligibility to annual eligibility, a major argument was NCAA Division I has annual eligibility with minimum SAT scores and G.P.A. in high school core courses. Should NJCAA adopt similar requirements?

The returns emphatically reject making NJCAA standards coincide with NCAA Division I on this issue. Better than 8 out of 10 voiced a negative position. There were a

number of unsolicited comments which convey depth of feeling and caveats which should accompany any consideration of this issue.

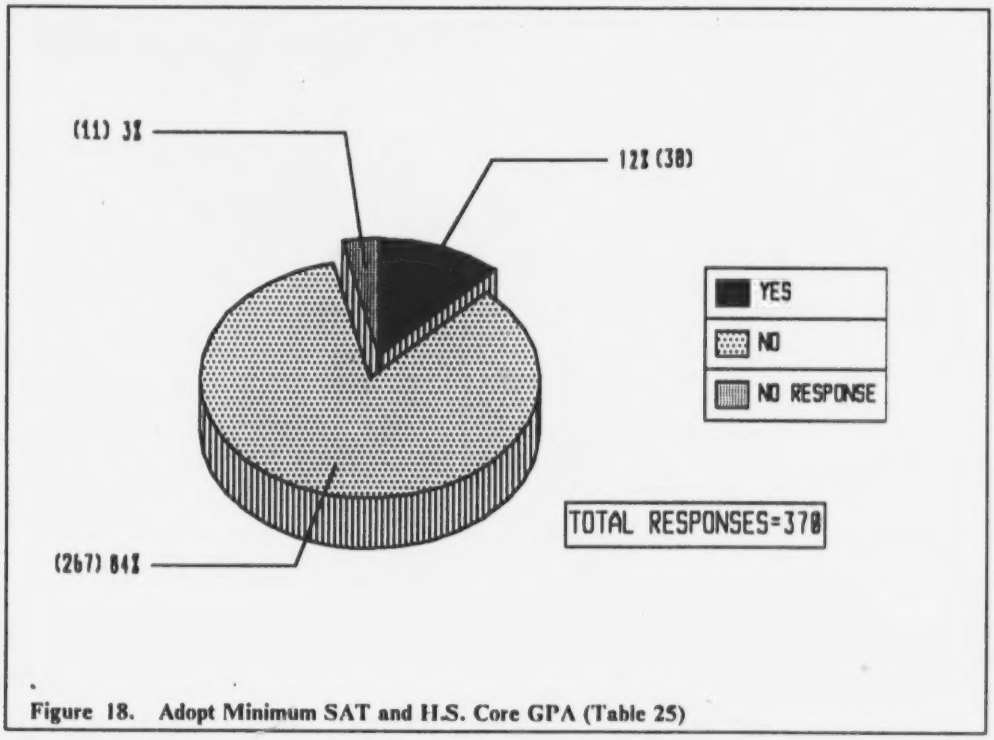


Figure 18. Adopt Minimum SAT and H.S. Core GPA (Table 25)

29. Additional Comments:

One observes the scope of feeling regarding the entire issue of two-year college athletic eligibility as evidenced by the number of unsolicited comments after every question. Additionally, and somewhat uncharacteristically, a great many CEOs provided minimal to extensive additional comments. The reader's attention is directed to them at the end of Appendix B. Each statement comes from a different CEO. Collectively, they provide a glimpse of the complexity and feeling associated with the entire problem of athletic eligibility.

March 23rd, 1987

Appendix A. SURVEY OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

27

March 23rd, 1987

SURVEY ON INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

In completing this questionnaire, it is necessary that you understand how the new 1986-87 eligibility rules of the National Junior College Athletic Association (NJCAA) differ from the previous 1985-86 rules:

Annual Eligibility:

The 1985-86 rules were based upon a term of eligibility. Those who wished to compete had to maintain a minimum of 12 hours of enrollment while competing and had previously passed a term with a minimum of 12 hours and a GPA of 1.75. This was changed to annual eligibility the first year in school. The student has to only remain registered for a minimum of 12 hours to compete his first year. The second year of eligibility remains the same as it was, 24 hours passed with a 1.75 GPA.

Part-Time Rule:

Part-time students were ineligible under the 1985-86 rules. Under the 1986-87 NJCAA rules, part-time students are eligible under the following conditions:

Students who have never been full time at any college may become eligible for a season of participation in a sport by meeting the following conditions:

1. The students attend the same institution at least one academic year as part-time students prior to the year of his/her participation, passing at least 12 credit hours with an overall grade point average of 1.75 or better during that year.
2. During each term of participation, the students must carry at least 6 credit hours in the same institution.
3. Prior to a second season of participation in any sport, the student must pass a total of 24 credit hours with a 1.75 GPA or higher.
4. If in any term the students enroll full time, they forfeit the privileges under this provision of the part time eligibility rule.
5. Institutions who apply for this provision of the rules must submit a transcript to establish the eligibility of the students.
6. Students who withdraw completely or to less than 6 credit hours, become immediately ineligible.

Please complete this survey and return in the enclosed envelope by *October 29, 1986*,

Research/Planning Office
College of DuPage
Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137

SURVEY ON INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

COLLEGE: _____ *STATE:* _____

CEO: _____ *FALL (1986) HEADCOUNT:* _____

NJCAA REGION: _____ *FALL (1986) FTE:* _____

Please complete the following information. (Check answer where appropriate):

1. Does your college have men's and/or women's intercollegiate athletics?

   _____ A. Yes

   _____ B. No

   If "No" to Question 1, stop here and return survey.

2. If "Yes" to Question 1, check those intercollegiate sports participated in by your college:

Men's	Women's
____Baseball	____Basketball
____Basketball	____Bowling
____Bowling	____Cross Country
____Cross Country	____Field Hockey
____Football	____Golf
____Golf	____Gymnastics
____Ice Hockey	____Skiing
____Lacrosse	____Soccer
____Marathon	____Softball (Fast Pitch)
____Skiing	____Softball (Slow Pitch)
____Soccer	____Swimming & Diving
____Swimming & Diving	____Tennis
____Tennis	____Track & Field (Outdoor)
____Track & Field (Outdoor)	____Track & Field (Indoor)
____Track & Field (Indoor)	____Volleyball
____Wrestling	____ Other_____
____Other_____	_____
_____	

3. Is your college a member of the NJCAA?

_____ A. Yes

_____ B. No

If "Yes" to Question 3, move to Question 4.

If "No" to Question 3, indicate why your college is not a NJCAA affiliated institution:_ _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. Is your college a member of an athletic conference?

_____ A. Yes

_____ B. No

5. If "Yes" to question 4, with which athletic conference is your college affiliated?

_____ A. Men's: _____

_____ B. Women's: _____

6. Compared to the NJCAA's 1985-86 eligibility rules, the new 1986-87 rules are:

_____ A. Improved

_____ B. Worse

_____ C. No appreciable change

_____ D. Undecided

7. If your answer to Question 6 was "Improved," indicate your reason(s) for this response. (Put "1" after most important and "2" after second most important reason):

_____ A. Fairer to student athletes/similar to NCAA

_____ B. Easier to administer

_____ C. More competitive teams are possible

_____ D. Less stringent eligibility rules

_____ E. Other (please specify): _____

_____

_____

8. If your answer to Question 6 on page 2 was "Worse," indicate your reason(s) for this response. (Put "1" after most important and "2" after second most important reason):

_____ A. Lowers standards for student athletes

_____ B. Harder to administer

_____ C. Less competitive teams will be possible

_____ D. Less fair to student athletes

_____ E. Other (please specify): _____

_____

_____

9. Do you agree with/approve of the new 1986-87 eligibility rules for the NJCAA?

_____ A. Yes

_____ B. No

_____ C. Undecided

10. Standards of academic progress are an important concept in establishing eligibility for athletes. Which of the following statements best describe your reaction to standards of progress?

_____ A. Standards of progress should be computed on a yearly basis. (Under the 1986-87 NJCAA rules, once eligibility is established, a student remains eligible for the remainder of the year regardless of grade point average)

_____ B. Standards of progress should be computed on a term or semester basis. (Students must make a certain grade point average the first term or semester to be eligible for the second term or semester schedule)

11. The new 1986-87 rules make it possible for the part-time student to become eligible for athletics. Do you agree with this philosophical approach?

_____ A. Yes

_____ B. No

_____ C. Undecided

12. The 1986-87 athletic eligibility requirements set by the NJCAA are regarded as minimum requirements. Any college/athletic conference may approve more stringent requirements beyond NJCAA minimum standards. Which of the following statements best describe your reactions?

_____ A. All colleges/conferences should have to adopt NJCAA requirements as stated with no changes

_____ B. A college/athletic conference may approve more stringent requirements beyond NJCAA minimum standards

13. Has your college adopted more stringent athletic eligibility requirements than the NJCAA's 1986-87 requirements?

_____ A. Yes

_____ B. No

If "No" to Question 13, move to Question 15, on page 4.

14. If "Yes" to Question 13 on page 3, indicate the areas where your college is more stringent than the NJCAA:

_____ A. GPA

_____ B. Credits

_____ C. Term eligibility

_____ D. Part-time students ineligible

_____ E. Other (please specify): _____

_____

_____

15. Relative to the 1986-87 NJCAA eligibility rules, future rules should be:

_____ A. About the same

_____ B. Relaxed/easier

_____ C. More stringent

_____ D. Does not matter/undecided

If your answer to Question 15 was "A" or "D," move to Question 17.

16. If your answer to Question 15 was "B" or "C," indicate in what areas you feel changes are needed:

_____ A. GPA

_____ B. Credits

_____ C. Term eligibility

_____ D. Part-time student's eligibility

_____ E. Other (please specify): _____

_____

_____

17. The 1986-87 NJCAA eligibility requirements do away with differentiating between semester and quarter hours; e.g., students may qualify to participate during the second year by passing 24 selected **quarter** or **semester** hours with a GPA of 1.75. Do you agree with this approach?

_____ A. Yes

_____ B. No

_____ C. Undecided

18. As CEO, categorize the role that best describes your involvement with intercollegiate athletics at your school:

_____ A. None

_____ B. Some

_____ C. Moderate

_____ D. Great

19. Do you consult with or otherwise make your feelings/reactions known to your NJCAA regional representative on issues (such as eligibility rule changes) prior to the NJCAA regional or national meetings?

_____ A. Yes

_____ B. No

20. The role of the CEO in governance of community college intercollegiate athletics should be:

_____ A. Current NJCAA governance structure (through regionally elected representatives)--no change

_____ B. A committee of elected CEOs should serve as an advisory board to the NJCAA

_____ C. A committee of elected CEOs, one from each NJCAA region, should act as a governing board for NJCAA

_____ D. NJCAA regional representatives should be limited to CEOs

_____ E. NJCAA regional representatives should be elected as present and make recommendations to a separate Board of CEOs established under another agency

_____ F. Other (please specify): _____

_____

_____

21. Is it desirable to have one intercollegiate athletics national governance structure for all two-year colleges in the country?

_____ A. Yes

_____ B. No

_____ C. Undecided

22. Please indicate any other national intercollegiate athletic issues you would like to see studied with recommendations forthcoming by this or other similar committees. (Check all that apply):

_____ A. Alcohol/drug abuse

_____ B. Violence

_____ C. Financial aid for athletes

_____ D. Role of out-of-country athlete

_____ E. National scholarship limits (number of scholarships per sport)

_____ F. Title IX status

_____ G. Role of booster clubs

_____ H. Standards of progress tied into a "recognized" academic program

_____ I. Recruitment guidelines (e.g., national letter-of-intent)

The following questions list practices that exist under both old and new rules. Please read each and provide your reaction.

23. A student transferring from a four-year to a two-year college **does not** need to have passed any courses at the former to be eligible for athletics at the latter provided he/she did not participate at the four-year level. Do you favor this rule?

_____ A. Yes

_____ B. No

24. If "No" to Question 23, should he/she meet the same eligibility requirements as a second-year participant at the two-year college?

_____ A. Yes

_____ B. No

25. Currently establishing athletic eligibility utilizes a 1.75 GPA requirement. This GPA can be computed on the **best** 24 hours in the annual (12 in a term) requirement with all other hours ignored. Do you agree with this method?

_____ A. Yes

_____ B. No

26. If "No" to Question 25 should the GPA calculation include all accumulated hours?

_____ A. Yes

_____ B. No

27. If "No" to Question 26, on what basis should GPA eligibility be computed?

_____

_____

28. In changing from the old rules of term eligibility to annual eligibility, a major argument was NCAA Division I has annual eligibility with minimum SAT scores and GPA in high school core courses. Should NJCAA adopt similar requirements?

_____ A. Yes

_____ B. No

Any additional thoughts/comments you wish to make regarding intercollegiate athletics and/or athletic eligibility should be indicated on the back of this page.

Thank you for your prompt and thoughtful response.

Signed:_____
CEO

Return in the enclosed envelope by *October 29, 1986,* to:

Research/Planning Office
College of DuPage
22nd & Lambert Road
Glen Ellyn, Illinos 60137

Appendix B. SURVEY TABLES

Table 1

Institutions By State

State	Sent	Total Return	%	# Athl	State	Sent	Total Return	%	# Athl
Alabama	27	19	70	13	Montana	5	2	40	0
Alaska	10	5	50	0	Nebraska	13	10	77	8
Arizona	18	9	50	7	Nevada	5	4	80	0
Arkansas	10	9	90	8	New Hampshire	5	1	20	1
California	111	41	37	37	New Jersey	19	10	53	9
Colorado	15	9	60	5	New Mexico	14	9	64	1
Connecticut	18	6	34	2	New York	44	21	48	20
Delaware	4	1	25	1	North Carolina	56	31	55	7
Florida	33	25	76	23	North Dakota	7	4	57	4
Georgia	15	9	60	3	Ohio	33	14	42	5
Hawaii	8	5	63	0	Oklahoma	17	10	59	7
Idaho	2	0	0	0	Oregon	15	11	73	7
Illinois	55	32	58	29	Pennsylvania	23	8	35	6
Indiana	2	2	100	1	Rhode Island	1	1	100	1
Iowa	16	11	69	8	South Carolina	18	12	67	4
Kansas	21	14	67	12	South Dakota	1	0	0	0
Kentucky	15	10	67	2	Tennessee	16	13	81	8
Louisiana	3	2	67	2	Texas	65	50	77	31
Maine	6	5	83	4	Utah	5	2	40	2
Maryland	16	13	81	13	Vermont	3	2	67	2
Massachusetts	21	8	38	6	Virginia	25	13	52	0
Michigan	31	23	74	16	Washington	29	13	45	10
Minnesota	20	12	60	12	West Virginia	7	5	71	1
Mississippi	19	9	47	9	Wisconsin	22	11	50	7
Missouri	18	9	50	9	Wyoming	7	7	100	7
					TOTAL	969	552	57%	370

Table 2

Institutions By Size Within Region (Headcount) (%)

Region	(1-4999) Small	Medium	(15000+) Large	Total
I.	2	3	2	7
II.	14	1		15
III.	11	1		12
IV.	9	8	1	18
V.	16	1	1	18
VI.	10	2		12
VII.	10			10
VIII	11	8	4	23
IX.	16	3		19
X.	12			12
XI.	7	1		8
XII.	15	3	3	21
XIII.	20	1	3	24
XIV.	11	3		14
XV.	4	3	1	8
XVI	4	4	1	9
XVII.	3			3
XVIII.	3			3
XIX.	7	4		11
XX.	13	3	2	18
XXI.	13	3		16
XXII.	11	2		13
XXIII.	8	3		11
XXIV.	9	2		11
TOTAL	239 (76)	59 (19)	18 (05)	316
Cal	11	17	9	37
Ore	4	2	1	7
Wash	5	5		10
TOTAL	20 (37)	24 (44)	10 (19)	54
GRAND TOTAL	259 (70)	83 (22)	28 (08)	370

Table 3

Colleges With Intercollegiate Athletics By Region (%)
(Question #1)

Region	Yes	No	Total
I.	7	6	13
II.	15	4	19
III.	12	1	13
IV.	18	3	21
V.	18	16	34
VI.	12	2	14
VII.	10	13	23
VIII.	23	2	25
IX.	19	6	25
X.	12	49	61
XI.	8	3	11
XII.	21	14	35
XIII.	24	7	31
XIV.	14	11	25
XV.	8		8
XVI.	9		9
XVII.	3	6	9
XVIII.	3	7	10
XIX.	11	1	12
XX.	18	2	20
XXI.	16	7	23
XXII.	13	6	19
XXIII.	11		11
XXIV.	11		11
Hawaii (XXV)		5	5
TOTAL	316 (65)	171 (35)	487
Cal	37	4	41
Ore	7	4	11
Wash	10	3	13
TOTAL	54 (83)	11 (17)	65
GRAND TOTAL	370 (67)	182 (33)	552

Table 4

Men's Intercollegiate Sport By Institution Size (Head)
(Question #2)

Men's Sport	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Baseball	173	71	26	270
Basketball	230	76	28	334
Bowling	11	4	3	18
Cross Country	51	38	20	109
Football	47	22	15	84
Golf	108	48	23	179
Ice Hockey	6	2	1	9
Lacrosse	5	2	1	8
Marathon	1	3	2	6
Skiing	6		1	7
Soccer	51	38	20	109
Swim & Dive	15	16	14	45
Tennis	96	44	24	164
Track/Field (Out)	53	32	20	105
Track/Field (In)	25	10	6	41
Wrestling	30	16	18	54
Other	13	5	6	24

Table 5

Women's Intercollegiate Sport By Institution Size (Head)
(Question #2)

Women's Sport	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Basketball	195	65	24	284
Bowling	9	3	4	16
Cross Country	40	32	20	92
Field Hockey	4	2		6
Golf	23	11	6	40
Gymnastics				
Skiing	6		1	7
Soccer	12	10	9	31
Softball (Fast)	84	45	20	149
Softball (Slow)	35	14	6	55
Swim & Dive	15	15	12	42
Tennis	88	45	22	155
Track/Field (Out)	39	25	19	83
Track/Field (In)	20	11	7	38
Volleyball	134	61	23	218
Other	9	3	5	17

Table 6

Membership in NJCAA and Athletic Conference (%)
(Questions #3 and #4)

	NJCAA		Athletic Conference		
Region	Yes	No	Yes	No	Total
I.	7		7		7
II.	15		14	1	15
III.	12		10	2	12
IV.	18		16	2	18
V.	16	2	16	2	18
VI.	12		10	2	12
VII.	9	1	9	1	10
VIII.	23		23		23
IX.	18	1	15	4	19
X.	6	6	7	5	12
XI.	8		8		8
XII.	16	5	18	3	21
XIII.	22	2	22	2	24
XIV.	14		14		14
XV.	8		7	1	8
XVI.	9		9		9
XVII.	3		2	1	3
XVIII.	3		3		3
XIX.	9	2	10	1	11
XX.	17	1	18		18
XXI.	13	3	14	2	16
XXII.	13		13		13
XXIII.	11		11		11
XXIV.	11		5	6	11
TOTAL	293 (93)	23 (07)	281(89)	35(11)	316
Cal	3	34	37		37
Ore	3	4	7		7
Wash	2	8	10		10
TOTAL	8 (16)	46 (84)	54		54
GRAND TOTAL	301 (81)	69 (19)	335(90)	35(10)	370

Table 7

Comparison of New vs. 85-86 Eligibility Rules (%)
(Question #6)

Region	Improve	Worse	No Change	Undecided	Total
I.	3	1		3	7
II.	3	10	1	1	15
III.	5	6		1	12
IV.	4	13		1	18
V.	4	12	1	1	18
VI.	2	7	2	1	12
VII.		7	2	1	10
VIII.	1	20		2	23
IX.	2	14	2	1	19
X.	1	3	2	6	12
XI.	3	4		1	8
XII.	3	10	1	7	21
XIII.	14	8		2	24
XIV.		14			14
XV.	2	3		3	8
XVI.	2	6		1	9
XVII.		3			3
XVIII.		2	1		3
XIX.	9	1		1	11
XX.	10	7		1	18
XXI.	2	10		4	16
XXII.	2	8	1	2	13
XXIII.	6	4		1	11
XXIV.	5	5		1	11
TOTAL	83 (26)	178 (56)	13 (04)	42 (13)	316
Cal	8	15	3	11	37
Ore	1	4	1	1	7
Wash	1	6		3	10
TOTAL	10 (19)	25 (46)	4 (17)	15 (28)	54
GRAND TOTAL	93 (25)	203 (55)	17 (06)	57 (15)	370

Table 8

Reasons New Rules Are Improvement (Rank Order)
(Question #7)

Region	Fairer to Athletes		Easy to Admin.		More Teams		Less Stringent Rules	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
I.	3	1		2	1	1	1	1
II.	2	1	2	1				
III.	2	1		1	1			1
VI.	3		2	1	1			
V.	3	1	2	1				
VI.	2			2			2	
VII.								
VIII.	1							1
IX.	2		1					1
X.		1		1	1			
XI.	2	1	1			1		2
XII.	3	1		2				
XIII.	5	3		2			3	2
XIV.	1							
XIV.	1					1		
XV.	2			1		1		
XVII.								
XVIII.								
XIX.	7		1	2	1		1	
XX.	7		2	3		4	1	1
XXI.	1	1	1	1			1	
XXII.	2			1		1		
XXIII.	3		2	1				
XXIV.	2	1		1	1			
TOTAL	54	12	14	23	6	9	9	9
Cal	7	1	1	2			1	
Ore	1			1				
Wash						1	1	
TOTAL	8	1	1	3		1	2	
GRAND TOTAL	62	13	15	26	6	10	11	9

Table 9

Reasons New Rules Are Worse (Rank Order)
(Question #8)

	Lowers Standards		Harder to Administer		Less Compet. Teams		Less Fair to Athletes	
Region	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
I.	1	1						
II.	3	1					3	1
III.	4		1			1	1	2
IV.	4	1		1				
V.	5		1	1				1
VI.	5		1	1				1
VII.	5			1			1	
VIII.	6						1	2
IX.	6	1		1			2	2
X.	3			1				1
XI.	3	1					1	2
XII.	5	1		1			2	1
XIII.	4			1			1	
XIV.	7		1	2		2		3
XV.	2							
XVI.	6						1	2
XVII.	3			2				1
XVIII.	2							1
XIX.	2						1	
XX.	4			1				
XXI.	5	1		1			2	1
XXII.	5			1				2
XXIII.	2			1				
XXIV.	2							1
TOTAL	94	7	4	16		3	16	24
Cal	16		2	3				
Ore	3	1						
Wash	4				1			
TOTAL	23	1	2	3	1			
GRAND TOTAL	117	8	6	19	1	3	16	24

Table 10

Agree/Approve New Eligibility Rules (%)
(Question #9)

Region	Yes	No	Undecided	Total
I.	4	1	2	7
II.	3	10	2	15
III.	5	5	2	12
VI.	4	13	1	18
V.	3	12	3	18
VI.	1	8	3	12
VII.	1	8	1	10
VIII.	1	20	2	23
IX.	3	13	3	19
X.	2	4	6	12
XI.	2	4	2	8
XII.	3	12	6	21
XIII.	14	6	4	24
XIV.	1	12	1	14
XV.	1	3	4	8
XVI.	2	6	1	9
XVII.	1	2		3
XVIII.	1	2		3
XIX.	8	3		11
XX.	10	6	2	18
XXI.		12	4	16
XXII.	2	8	3	13
XXIII.	5	2	4	11
XXIV.	5	4	2	11
TOTAL	82 (26)	176 (56)	58 (18)	316
Cal	5	22	10	37
Ore	2	4	1	7
Wash	2	6	2	10
TOTAL	9 (17)	32 (59)	13 (24)	54
GRAND TOTAL	91 (25)	208 (56)	71 (19)	370

Table 11

Computation of Standards of Progress (%)
(Question #10)

Region	Yearly	Term	Total
I.	3	4	7
II.	2	13	15
III.	5	7	12
IV.	5	13	18
V.	5	13	18
VI.	2	10	12
VII.		10	10
VIII.		23	23
IX.	2	17	19
X.	4	8	12
XI.	3	5	8
XII.	4	17	21
XIII.	8	16	24
XIV.		14	14
XV.	1	7	8
XVI.	3	6	9
XVII.	1	2	3
XVIII.		3	3
XIX.	6	5	11
XX.	9	9	18
XXI.	1	15	16
XXII.	5	8	13
XXIII	5	6	11
XXIV.	6	5	11
TOTAL	80 (25)	236 (75)	316
Cal	10	27	37
Ore	1	6	7
Wash	2	8	10
TOTAL	13 (24)	41 (76)	54
GRAND TOTAL	93 (25)	277 (75)	370

Table 12

Part-time Student Eligibility (%)
(Question #11)

Region	Yes	No	Undecided	Total
I.	3	3	1	7
II.	2	12	1	15
III.	9	1	2	12
IV.	13	5		18
V.	1	16	1	18
VI.	5	6	1	12
VII.	2	7	1	10
VIII.	9	12	2	23
IX.	5	11	3	19
X.	6	6		12
XI.	3	4	1	8
XII.	10	10	1	21
XIII.	17	5	2	24
XIV.		14		14
XV.	7		1	8
XVI.	6	2	1	9
XVII.	1	2		3
XVIII.	1	2		3
XIX.	8	3		11
XX.	14	3	1	18
XXI.	11	4	1	16
XXII.	2	8	3	13
XXIII.	1	9	1	11
XXIV.	4	6	1	11
TOTAL	140 (44)	151 (48)	25 (08)	316
Cal	14	22	1	37
Ore	3	4		7
Wash	2	7	1	10
TOTAL	19 (35)	33 (61)	2 (04)	54
GRAND TOTAL	159 (43)	184 (50)	27 (07)	370

Table 13

Adoption of NJCAA Requirements (%)
(Question #12)

Region	Adopt with No Changes	Approve Higher Standards	Total
I.	2	5	7
II.	4	11	15
III.	2	10	12
IV.		18	18
V.	3	15	18
VI.	1	11	12
VII.	2	8	10
VIII.	2	21	23
IX.		19	19
X.	1	11	12
XI.	1	7	8
XII.	2	19	21
XIII.	3	21	24
XIV.	1	13	14
XV.		8	8
XVI.	3	6	9
XVII.		3	3
XVIII.	1	2	3
XIX.	1	10	11
XX.	1	17	18
XXI.		16	16
XXII.		13	13
XXIII.	2	9	11
XXIV.	1	10	11
TOTAL	33 (10)	283 (90)	316
Cal	2	35	37
Ore		7	7
Wash	1	9	10
TOTAL	3 (06)	51 (94)	54
GRAND TOTAL	36 (10)	334 (90)	370

Table 14

Areas of More Stringent Eligibility
(Questions #13 and #14)

Region	Already More Stringent			Areas Greater Stringency			
	Yes	No	Total	G.P.A.	Credits	Term Eligib.	Part-time Ineligib.
I.	1	6	7	1	1		
II.	8	7	15	4	4	6	4
III.	7	5	12	3	1	3	2
IV.	6	12	18	1	2	4	3
V.	10	8	18	6	3	3	5
VI.	6	6	12	1		3	1
VII.	9	1	10	3	1	5	4
VIII.	22	1	23	5	6	5	5
IX.	15	4	19	6	4	7	5
X.	6	6	12	2	1	2	2
XI.	3	5	8	2		1	1
XII.	14	7	21	5	2	5	3
XIII.	5	19	24	5	2	4	3
XIV.	11	3	14	4	3	5	5
XV.	5	3	8	4	2	1	2
XVI.	3	6	9	2	1	2	1
XVII.	3		3	2	1	2	2
XVIII.	1	2	3	1		1	
XIX.	5	6	11	2	3	3	1
XX.	7	11	18	3	2	3	2
XXI.	12	4	16	3		4	2
XXII.	2	11	13	2	1	1	1
XXIII.	5	6	11	1		1	2
XXIV.	8	3	11	3	5	3	1
TOTAL	174	142	316	71	45	74	57
Cal	34	3	37	11		3	2
Ore	6	1	7	1			1
Wash	10		10	1	4	1	2
TOTAL	50	4	54	13	4	4	5
GRAND TOTAL	224	146	370	84	49	78	62

Table 15

Desired Status of Future Eligibility Rules (%)
(Question #15)

Region	Same	Easier	More Stringent	Does Not Matter	Total
I.	1		4	2	7
II.	3		10	2	15
III.	3		7	2	12
IV.	7		11		18
V.	4		13	1	18
VI.	1		10	1	12
VII.	2		7	1	10
VIII.	1		22		23
IX.	2		16	1	19
X.	3		6	3	12
XI.	1		5	2	8
XII.	4		14	3	21
XIII.	13		10	1	24
XIV.	1		12	1	14
XV.	2		6		8
XVI.	2		6	1	9
XVII.			3		3
XVIII.			3		3
XIX.	7		4		11
XX.	8		9	1	18
XXI.	1	1	12	2	16
XXII.	2		11		13
XXIII.	4		5	2	11
XXIV.	4		7		11
TOTAL	76 (24)	1 (01)	213 (67)	26 (08)	316
Cal	7		27	3	37
Ore	2		4	1	7
Wash	2		7	1	10
TOTAL	11 (20)	0	38 (71)	5 (09)	54
GRAND TOTAL	87 (24)	1	251 (68)	31 (08)	370

Table 16

Areas Needing Future Change
(Question #16)

Region	Relaxed/Easier GPA	Relaxed/Easier Credits	Relaxed/Easier Term Eligib	Relaxed/Easier Part-Time Eligib	More Stringent GPA	More Stringent Credits	More Stringent Term Eligib	More Stringent Part-Time Eligib
I.					3	1	2	
II.					4	4	7	4
III.		1			2	2	2	1
IV.					4	3	5	2
V.					5	2	4	5
VI.					4	1	3	1
VII.					2	2	4	2
VIII.					7	6	7	4
IX.					3	2	6	4
X.					3	3	6	4
XI.					3	1	3	2
XII.							1	
XIII.					4	2	5	4
XIV.					3	2	5	1
XV.								
XVI.					3	2	4	2
XVII.					2	2	2	2
XVIII.					1		2	1
XIX.					4	3	5	2
XX.					4	2	4	1
XXI.					3	3	4	3
XXII.					6	6	5	4
XXIII.					3	2	3	2
XXIV.					5	3	4	1
TOTAL		1			78	54	93	52
Cal					18	11	11	9
Ore					1		2	1
Wash						5	6	7
TOTAL					19	16	19	17
GRAND TOTAL		1			97	70	112	69

Table 17

Abolish Differentiation Between Semester/Quarter Hours (%)
(Question #17)

Region	Yes	No	Undecided	Total
I.	2	4	1	7
II.	5	7	3	15
III.	5	5	2	12
IV.	4	11	3	18
V.	5	9	4	18
VI.	4	7	1	12
VII.	1	8	1	10
VIII.	1	20	2	23
IX.	8	9	2	19
X.	5	5	2	12
XI.	3	5		8
XII.	7	9	5	21
XIII.	12	10	2	24
XIV.	1	10	3	14
XV.	3	3	2	8
XVI.	4	5		9
XVII.		3		3
XVIII.	1	2		3
XIX.	8	3		11
XX.	8	6	4	18
XXI.	5	6	5	16
XXII.	4	9		13
XXIII.	6	4	1	11
XXIV.	3	7	1	11
TOTAL	105 (33)	167 (53)	44 (14)	316
Cal	3	31	3	37
Ore		6	1	7
Wash		8	2	10
TOTAL	3 (06)	45 (83)	6 (11)	54
GRAND TOTAL	108 (29)	212 (57)	50 (14)	370

Table 18

CEO Involvement With Intercollegiate Athletics (%)
(Question #18)

Region	None	Some	Moderate	Great	Total
I.	1	2	1	3	7
II.	1	2	6	6	15
III.		2	4	6	12
IV.	1	2	9	6	18
V.	2	5	6	5	18
VI.		2	6	4	12
VII.		1	5	4	10
VIII.	3	3	8	9	23
IX.	1	4	7	7	19
X.	1	3	5	3	12
XI.	1	4	3		8
XII.	3	5	11	2	21
XIII.		5	12	7	24
XIV.		2	6	6	14
XV.		3	4	1	8
XVI.			5	4	9
XVII.			2	1	3
XVIII.	1		2		3
XIX.	2	3	5	1	11
XX.		7	7	4	18
XXI.	1	3	8	4	16
XXII.	2	1	4	6	13
XXIII.	1		6	4	11
XXIV.	1	1	4	5	11
TOTAL	22 (07)	60 (19)	136 (43)	98 (31)	316
Cal	1	13	15	8	37
Ore		2	2	3	7
Wash		4	3	3	10
TOTAL	1 (02)	19 (35)	20 (37)	14 (26)	54
GRAND TOTAL	23 (06)	79 (21)	156 (42)	112 (30)	370

Table 19

Convey Position To NJCAA (%)
(Question #19)

Region	Yes	No	No Resp.	Total
I.	4	3		7
II.	9	5	1	15
III.	8	4		12
IV.	8	8	2	18
V.	15	1	2	18
VI.	11	1		12
VII.	6	3	1	10
VIII.	18	4	1	23
IX.	15	3	1	19
X.	2	9	1	12
XI.	7		1	8
XII.	11	10		21
XIII.	18	6		24
XIV.	11	2	1	14
XV.	6	2		8
XVI.	7	2		9
XVII.	3			3
XVIII.	2	1		3
XIX.	4	7		11
XX.	11	7		18
XXI.	7	9		16
XXII.	11	2		13
XXIII.	9	2		11
XXIV.	7	4		11
TOTAL	210 (66)	95 (30)	11 (04)	316
Cal	7	18	12	37
Ore	5		2	7
Wash	3	5	2	10
TOTAL	15 (28)	23 (43)	16 (29)	54
GRAND TOTAL	225 (61)	118 (32)	27 (07)	370

Table 20

CEO Role In Governing Athletics (%)
(Question #20)

Region	No Chg	Elected CEO Advisory Board	CEO Comm. Govern Board	Region. Reps Only CEOs	Separate CEO Board	Other	Total
I.	3		1	1	1	1	7
II.	2	8	3		1	1	15
III.	4	5	3				12
IV.	5	2	6	1		4	18
V.	5	2	6	2	1	2	18
VI.	2	2	7		1		12
VII.	1	2	3		1	3	10
VIII.	1	4	12	2	1	3	23
IX.	5	5	3		4	2	19
X.	4	3	2			3	12
XI.	2	3	2			1	8
XII.	10	2	5	1	2	1	21
XIII.	14	2	4		3	1	24
XIV.	5	3	3	1	2		14
XV.	1	3	2		2		8
XVI.	1	5	2			1	9
XVII.		2	1				3
XVIII.	1	1				1	3
XIX.	3	3	2		2	1	11
XX.	8	5	2		1	2	18
XXI.	7	2	4		1	2	16
XXII.	7	1	2	1		2	13
XXIII.	6		2	1	1	1	11
XXIV.	4	5		1		1	11
TOTAL	101 (32)	70 (22)	77 (24)	11 (04)	24 (08)	33(10)	316
Cal	1	10	13	1	1	11	37
Ore	2	1	1		1	2	7
Wash	3		1		2	4	10
TOTAL	6 (11)	11 (20)	15 (28)	1 (02)	4 (07)	17 (32)	54
GRAND TOTAL	107 (29)	81 (22)	92 (25)	12 (03)	28 (08)	50(13)	370

Table 21

Position On National Athletics Governance Structure (%)
(Question #21)

Region	Yes	No	Undecided	Total
I.	1	3	3	7
II.	11	2	2	15
III.	9	1	2	12
IV.	16	1	1	18
V.	10		8	18
VI.	12			12
VII.	8		2	10
VIII.	20		3	23
IX.	13	2	4	19
X.	10	1	1	12
XI.	6	1	1	8
XII.	14	3	4	21
XIII.	19	3	2	24
XIV.	9	2	3	14
XV.	8			8
XVI.	8		1	9
XVII.	2		1	3
XVIII.	3			3
XIX.	8	1	2	11
XX.	13	2	3	18
XXI.	12	3	1	16
XXII.	10	1	2	13
XXIII.	9		2	11
XXIV.	10		1	11
TOTAL	241 (76)	26 (08)	49 (16)	316
Cal	13	16	8	37
Ore	3	4		7
Wash	2	5	3	10
TOTAL	18 (33)	25 (46)	11 (20)	54
GRAND TOTAL	261 (70)	49 (14)	60 (16)	370

Table 22

Issues For Future Study
(Question #22)

Region	Alcohol/ Drug Abuse	Violen.	Finan. Aid	Out-Country Athlete	Schol. Limit	Title IX	Boost.	Stand. of Prog.	Recru. Guide
I.	4		1	1	2	2		3	3
II.	8	1	8	3	6	2	5	8	10
III.	10	2	7	7	5	3	4	8	2
IV.	11	3	5	2	3		5	10	7
V.	7	2	5	5	4	1	2	6	6
VI.	10	1	6	4	7	2	7	9	11
VII.	7		4	2	2	3	5	5	6
VIII.	14	6	12	16	19	5	4	13	21
IX.	14	3	10	2	9	4	6	10	8
X.	8		5	2	6	1	2	7	7
XI.	4	1	1	1	2			2	5
XII.	14	4	8	1	4	2	5	9	6
XIII.	18	7	13	3	5	4	5	12	5
XIV.	11		7	8	7		2	8	11
XV.	4	1	4	2	2	1	1	4	1
XVI.	8	1	1	1	4	1	1	3	6
XVII.	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	3
XVIII.	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	2
XIX.	6	2	5	3	2	3	1	5	3
XX.	9		6	5	6	2	5	10	8
XXI.	10	5	4	5	6	3	1	7	4
XXII.	8		7	7	6		1	5	8
XXIII.	9	3	6	1	5	1	3	5	5
XXIV.	10	2	6	2	4	2	3	5	7
TOTAL	208	46	133	87	120	46	70	159	155
CAL	26	6	12	13	7	10	8	23	21
ORE	3		2	1	3			2	1
WASH	7	2	3	2	2	2	3	6	3
TOTAL	36	8	17	16	12	12	11	31	25
GRAND TOTAL	244	54	150	103	132	58	81	190	180

Table 23

Eligibility of Transfer vs. Native Student (%)
(Questions #23 and #24)

Region	Eligible W/O Grades If No 4-Yr Participate Yes		No		Total	Meet Same as 2nd year C.C. Student Yes		No		Total
I.	2		5		7	4		3		7
II.	1		14		15	14				14
III.	5		7		12	10		2		12
IV.	6		12		18	9		3		12
V.	3		15		18	13				13
VI.	2		10		12	8		1		9
VII.			10		10	9		1		10
VIII.	5		18		23	15		4		19
IX.	1		18		19	17		2		19
X.	3		9		12	2		9		11
XI.	1		7		8	6		1		7
XII.	7		14		21	13		2		15
XIII.	15		9		24	9				9
XIV.			14		14	13		1		14
XV.	4		4		8	3		2		5
XVI.	5		4		9	3		6		9
XVII.			3		3	3				3
XVIII.	1		2		3	2		1		3
XIX.	5		6		11	4		3		7
XX.	5		13		18	11		3		14
XXI.	4		12		16	9		3		12
XXII.	1		12		13	9		4		13
XXIII.	5		6		11	5				5
XXIV.	3		8		11	7		1		8
TOTAL	84	(27)	232	(73)	316	198	(79)	52	(21)	250
Cal	28		9		37	10		5		15
Ore	2		5		7	2		3		5
Wash	4		6		10	6		2		8
TOTAL	34	(63)	20	(37)	54	18	(64)	10	(36)	28
GRAND TOTAL	118	(32)	252	(68)	370	216	(78)	62	(22)	278

Table 24

Agreement With GPA On Best 24 Annual Hours (%)
(Question #25 and #26)

Region	Compute on Best 24 (Annual) Hours			If No, Include All Accumulated Hours		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
I.	2	5	7	3	3	6
II.	7	8	15	8	6	14
III.	6	6	12	5	5	10
IV.	10	8	18	7	10	17
V.	6	12	18	11	7	18
VI.	4	8	12	7	5	12
VII.	3	7	10	7	3	10
VIII.	8	15	23	13	8	21
IX.	6	13	19	11	7	18
X.	4	8	12	7	5	12
XI.	6	2	8	2	6	8
XII.	10	11	21	10	8	18
XIII.	18	6	24	6	18	24
XIV.	6	8	14	7	5	12
XV.	4	4	8	3	5	8
XVI.	5	4	9	3	6	9
XVII.	1	2	3	2	1	3
XVIII.	2	1	3	1	2	3
XIX.	7	4	11	3	7	10
XX.	13	5	18	7	11	18
XXI.	7	9	16	8	6	14
XXII.	5	8	13	6	5	11
XXIII.	6	5	11	5	5	10
XXVI.	6	5	11	5	6	11
TOTAL	152(48)	164 (52)	316	147(49)	150 (51)	297
Cal	5	32	37	30	7	37
Ore	2	5	7	5	2	7
Wash	1	9	10	8	2	10
TOTAL	8 (15)	46 (85)	54	43 (80)	11 (20)	54
GRAND TOTAL	160(43)	210 (57)	370	190(54)	161 (46)	351

Table 25

Adopt Minimum SAT And H. S. Core G. P. A. (%)
(Question #28)

Region	Yes	No	No Resp.	Total
I.		5	2	7
II.	4	11		15
III.	2	10		12
IV.		17	1	18
V.	1	16	1	18
VI.	2	9	1	12
VII.		9	1	10
VIII.	3	18	2	23
IX.	1	17	1	19
X.	1	11		12
XI.	3	5		8
XII.	4	17		21
XIII.	3	21		24
XIV.	2	12		14
XV.	1	5	2	8
XVI.	2	7		9
XVII.		3		3
XVIII.		3		3
XIX.		11		11
XX.	2	16		18
XXI.	1	15		16
XXII.	1	12		13
XXIII.	4	7		11
XXIV.	1	10		11
TOTAL	38 (12)	267 (84)	11 (04)	316
Cal	10	22	5	37
Ore		6	1	7
Wash	1	8	1	10
TOTAL	11 (20)	36 (67)	7 (13)	54
GRAND TOTAL	49 (13)	303 (82)	18 (05)	370

Appendix C. ATHLETIC SURVEY COMMENTS

ATHLETIC SURVEY

Comments

1. Does your college have men's and/or women's intercollegiate athletics?

No, currently investigating through a "Task Force on Intercollegiate Athletics."

3. Is your college a member of the NJCAA? If no, indicate why your college is not a NJCAA affiliated institution:

No interest.

Too costly, and we generally are not competitive enough to go on to regional/national tourneys.

Travel distance and expense, level of competition in regional tournaments, satisfied with competition in our own conference. Do not want to compete against colleges with high numbers of scholarships.

There are no branch campuses in Ohio that belong, as far as I know. Intercollegiate sports among regional campuses is pretty much loosely regulated.

UNSTA is a non-scholarship for athletics school. We operate on a budget that is too small to get involved with many schools.

Archery competition takes place between the few colleges having such a program and district, state, and regional archery clubs.

California Community College.

We are not a junior college but a regional campus of Ohio University.

Lack of support and understanding from national and regional administrators plus cost.

Although a member, we have important reservations concerning the rule making procedures.

Have considered membership during the last several months--I'm not sure what advantages would be available to us should we join the NJCAA. Also unaware of possible restrictions that we might incur should we join.

Because we are in a conference in the state of Ohio system. Some of our schools have 4-year academic programs and others have 2- years. With that variety we consider ourselves a (club sport). We compete with junior colleges.

No need--affiliated with conference association.

The number of sports is very limited, and we do not have athletic (gym) facilities.

We consider local leaguing sufficient.

See no need.

We are a member Northwest Athletic Association of Com. Colleges.

Travel and costs associated with national competition.

Because we do not compete out of state.

It is too costly for our school to participate in, and we also feel that the size of our school is too small to benefit from any of the national tournaments.

Many presidents in the Northwest are not comfortable with the direction of NJCAA. We have elected to have our own association in Wash. and Oregon. We think it works well.

Why not affiliated with NJCAA? At the present time NCACC is committed to the Eastern Pennsylvania Collegiate Conference and the Pennsylvania Collegiate Athletic Association. A comparison of the cost factor and the benefits would be welcome.

No, would have to pay the dues myself.

California Assoc. of Community College Athletics serves the same purpose as NJCAA.

Member of California Commission on Athletics and participate under these regulations.

No, we only this year fielded a men's golf team.

No real benefit. We adhere to NJCAA guidelines.

Better served by own conference.

Should you reverse the NJCAA position which was thoroughly studied and discussed, the question will be whether we are a member of AACJC! AACJC is usurping the role of NJCAA. I do not pay dues to you for this purpose.

No, because California operates on a different set of guidelines.

Board decision to prohibit all national travel for athletics prompted our joining NWAACC.

Participate in MSCC. Follow NCAA rules.

Do not know anything about it.

It is illegal for a Calif. Com. Col. to hold membership. We affiliate with CACC-COA.

6. Compared to the NJCAA's 1985-86 eligibility rules, the new 1986-87 rules are:

Need substantial improvement.

I do not like the part-time rule.

Better in some ways and less desirable in others.

Worse than worse--unacceptable.

G.P.A. too low.

Unacceptable.

Have not reviewed them.

Improved--in some respects. Worse--in some respects.

Do not agree with annual eligibility. Do not agree with part-time rule.

Undecided, but think improved with notification.

Improved--regarding part-time student eligibility. Worse--regarding annual eligibility.

Declaring eligibility once a year is an improvement. Reducing required hours for competition as a sophomore (from 36 to 24)is worse.

7. If your answer to Question 6 was "Improved," indicate your reason for this response:

Part-time students are eligible.

More in accordance with the philosophy of the community college. More adapted to the profile of a junior college student.

Eligibility for part-time students.

Liberal Arts colleges found the 85-86 rules on semester requirements made the teams less competitive with community college with a variety of associate degrees and many with lower requirements on basic skills.

The new rules are more consistent with NCAA & NAIA regulations. I would like to see us maintain the 1.5 on 10 hrs. for each semester but include the 24 hrs. accumulation for competition in the second year.

Do not know what impact they will have now to make a comparison!

Allows two semester sport athletes to compete for the entire season. Encourages full time status for spring semester sports.

Takes into consideration the nature of the community college student.

Improved--a) Does not discriminate against those sports that span semesters. They now compete on an equal basis with our one semester sports. b) Finally, allows part-time students to participate in athletics.

Not a member--not aware of eligibility rules.

More oriented to academic achievement and success. Higher academic requirements.

Discrimination of split season sport such as basketball is negated by removing 2nd semester eligibility check other than full time enrollment.

I strongly recommend that students be required to complete 24 hours with a 2.0 ("C" average) index after one year of eligibility. I believe it is beneficial to the athlete to participate throughout the season and qualify for a second season on an annual basis. Also quarter hours and semester hours should be equivalent (i.e. 24 semester hours - 36 semester hours).

I do not see the value of allowing part time participation.

These rules are fairer for coaches. However, in some cases if the coach does not stress academic progress it may cause a few students to "let up" their freshman year causing ineligibility their sophomore year. This, of course, is bad for the student and the academic reputation of the institution.

This gives the part-time students an opportunity to be a part of the athletic program.

The part-time rule is not an improvement since the student is part- time; then, that means that he has other commitments that would make him unable to attend practices or games.

Did not like the rule allowing for no consequence grade point after the first semester.

Provides the opportunity for students to participate who are full- time students but only in attendance for one or two quarters.

Allows greater numbers to participate.

Got rid of 36 qt. hr. rule prior to 2nd season of participation. This was unfair for rural student athletes.

Movement toward academic strength.

Two semester sports were being discriminated against. In one semester sports a student could participate a full season without passing an hour, although he/she did lose the 2nd year. In basketball, in most conferences, you had an athlete who made the team and could play all the non-conf. games but at mid-term if that student passed 11 hrs. you lost him for the most important part of your schedule and you could not add to your roster. You ended up losing that athlete for a year and a half.

It appears that the new rules will help incoming students to adjust to college during their first term and still maintain their athletic eligibility. Also, it does not discriminate against any athlete who participates in a sport that covers more than one term (primarily basketball).

More equitable. Recognizes part-time students.

It is fairer to student athletes and easier to administer--"annual eligibility."

Improved, part-time student eligibility.

Would like to see full time student defined as 12 credit hours of college work. Count only credits toward graduation. No remedial-- also maybe a core of courses. (Limit on P.E. courses).

Student athlete may complete work during summer session that would count towards eligibility. In the past this person could only count summer session if he attempted and completed 12 hours of work.

Recognizes that most of our students are part-time.

Enable non-traditional (part-time) student to compete.

The new rule is identical to the NCAA rule. In the past eligibility rules were more stringent than the NCAA. Junior college should be a second chance situation academically and athletically.

Allows true part-time students to participate.

Improved--encourages students to be full-time students all year.

The new rules help the small two-year colleges to field teams by improving participation. It also enables athletes to participate while maintaining academic progress.

8. If your answer to Question 6 on page 2 was "Worse," indicate your reason for this response:

Need more stringent eligibility rules.

Too easy for coaches to mislead athlete to believe he doesn't need to pass his class.

Part-time students should not be allowed to participate. Students should not be allowed to play one semester and not attend the next semester and still maintain eligibility.

Lowers standards for student athletes during their first year of competition.

Allows students who have skills only to take the place of real student/athletes hurting in future development.

Inconsistent with direction our college, state, and nation are going with respect to increased emphasis on quality and institutional effectiveness as well as increased student accountability.

Puts no pressure on the freshmen to do their work. They can do a bare minimum for their entire career.

Student would have a more difficult time graduating in order to be eligible to enter upper division Universities and Colleges.

Too weak.

Does not put athletics in proper academic perspective for student athletes.

Part-time student eligibility could lead to misuse and abuse of athletes, especially in metropolitan areas. It may lead to an inequitable competition situation--metropolitan as opposed to those of us out in the "hinterlands." The same problem (use and misuse) may result from the first year of "free" eligibility rule.

The new year-long eligibility eliminates the concept of "student" in the phrase student/athlete.

Set solid standards and follow them . . . don't change standards to "accommodate" a few colleges . . . think of the students. Let's set Community College Standards . . . don't lower our standards to those of four year colleges and universities . . . already they do not meet our academic standards in their lower division work.

Too easy for first year.

Coaches will use good players.

Opens possibility for inappropriate behavior.

Intercollegiate athletics should be limited to full-time students.

There is no academic integrity in the new rules. One year eligibility is granted to students regardless of mid-term or mid-semester/year grade reports.

Encourages "using" students to win games or make a coache's reputation without providing a college education in return.

We feel it was a better situation when eligibility was determined each semester.

We do not have admission requirements like NCAA schools, so we need to demand immediate academic progress (at least remedially).

Inconsistent with direction last legislative region director's eligibility policy making group was attempting to accomplish!

No time requirement for credit hours to fulfill 24 hours prior to 2nd season.

Too much possibility for "Throw-away" athletes.

We appreciated the encouragement under the old system for students to perform academically EACH semester.

Damages community college image academically--opens the door (part- time students) to future abuses by athletic director/coaches.

Not a member--unaware.

Standards need to be upgraded, part-time students will do nothing for the betterment of student athletes.

Lowers standards for students who participate in sports that require eligibility for two semesters.

Worse--part-time rule.

Will encourage recruitment of the one-year athlete.

If student faces first semester, he/she can still play 2nd semester- lower academic standards.

A student could participate in a sports program for a full year and not earn any college credits provided that the institution allows that student to register for the second semester.

Primacy of academics lessened for student/athletes.

In reality the new rules are easier to administer and probably fairer to participants, however, we need standards that encourage more educational progress.

Worse, part-time rules.

No incentive for students to place emphasis on academic achievement.

It certainly puts athletic skills above academics.

Concern for transfer rule--need for definite improvement.

As a group, member of Region XXI decided to follow the more stringent rules of 1985-86.

Allows academically unqualified student athlete to participate.

Does not allow for a true student athlete. We'd really be a "farm league."

Does not monitor progress quarterly.

Removes pressure from student athletes to maintain minimum standards.

Student athlete's academic progress "may" not get monitored as closely as when they had to establish and maintain eligibility on a semester basis.

Remedial work should not be counted in required 24 hours per year and/or the total required should be returned to 36 quarter hours.

Full-year eligibility fails to encourage academic achievement; semester-to-semester eligibility provides additional academic incentives to all students.

Standards of satisfactory progress should be the same for all students.

Participation in athletics is a privilege. Student athletes need to set examples of quality and ability to do more than the average student.

Student should be required to pass 12 credits with a GPA of 1.5 for the second term of a school year.

We serve a population who have traditionally been less successful. Athletics is a motivation for them to seek education. The semester structure is needed for this motivation.

I have trouble with allowing part-time students to participate. Additionally prefer a quarterly grade consideration.

Worse, allowing part-time students to play.

We are being too easy on academic progress when we monitor only once per year.

We dislike student athletes being able to move through the first year without academic standards.

Too easy--there should be a challenging GPA - hour ratio for each quarter/semester.

An athlete can compete one full year without ever attending a class!

9. Do you agree with/approve of the new 1986-87 eligibility rules for the NJCAA?

Most of them.

Need to be more stringent.

No, but I am willing to first give it a fair opportunity.

Absolutely not.

Let's see how it works first and then make our views known.

Need to evaluate after one year.

Yes, regarding part-time student eligibility. No, regarding annual eligibility.

10. Standards of academic progress are an important concept in establishing eligibility for athletes. Which of the following statements best describe your reaction to standards of progress?

A. - I question initial eligibility where a student's past record academically is of no concern except if a second season of competition occurs!

B. - Students must make a certain grade point average the last term of attendance prior to participation plus during term(s) of participation.

A year is a good standard--terms vary markedly from college to college.

On Question 10, A. pertains to first year athletes only.

Should be computed on all courses attempted per term.

11. The new 1986-87 rules make it possible for the part-time student to become eligible for athletics. Do you agree with this philosophical approach?

No, certainly not for "major" sports, maybe for some.

Yes, philosophically!!!

I believe it is fair and will rarely occur with little if any loop hole available to the indiscriminant athlete or administration.

New England Region does not follow the part-time rule.

Only following a year of part-time status.

Yes, but not as set up in the new rules--we believe the student should be full time during participation.

Yes, strongly, as our student body is more part-time than full-time.

Yes, if the student attended one year part time.

12. The 1986-87 athletic eligibility requirements set by the NJCAA are regarded as minimum requirements. Any college/athletic conference may approve more stringent requirements beyond NJCAA minimum standards. Which of the following statements best describe your reactions?

B. - A college/athletic conference may approve more stringent requirements beyond NJCAA minimum standards. BUT THIS CAN CREATE UNFAIR ADVANTAGE FOR COLLEGES WITH LOWER NJCAA STANDARDS.

It is unrealistic to assume that conferences hoping to be nationally competitive could succeed with more stringent requirements than those with whom they would be competing.

Florida should withdraw if reasonable standards are not re- established.

College/athletic conferences that approve more stringent requirements beyond NJCAA minimum standards are put at an extreme disadvantage when playing schools/conferences with less stringent requirements.

13. Has your college adopted more stringent athletic eligibility requirements than the NJCAA's 1986-87 requirements?

Yes, our conferences have!

Yes, in men's basketball only.

No, don't like double standards!

No, only as N4c member.

Not yet!

Yes, require completion of 12 credits for transfer's term prior to participation. No, base progress on credjts earned rather than GPA.

I believe ours are more stringent than those of our association.

We use the 1985-86 rules.

No, however this is under review!

Not sure, 1.8 to 2.0 puts a student on athletic probation. 1.8 and below--the player becomes ineligible.

We are stuck with 1985/86 NJCAA rules.

Semester by semester progress is required. This was in effect before the new NJCAA rules were adopted.

All students at Truman are governed by the same academic rules. In my opinion this is the way it should be administered.

Yes, by virtue of state rules--we require a 2.0 GPA.

No, not at this time.

Yes, state of Calif. as a whole.

In 1982 Yanapai College in Prescott, Ariz., adopted and still maintains, to the best of my knowledge, the highest required GPA in the nation, 2.0. When are we as a community college group going to get the message that this nation is looking to colleges and universities for leadership.

Each sport activity's eligibility requirements are determined by the head coach of that activity. The minimal requirements are NJCAA guidelines.

Yes, we have maintained.

No, however, students whose cumulative grade point average falls below the college's definition of academic probation are placed on academic restriction. Students on academic restriction are not permitted to enroll for 12 semester hours of course work.

No, however, if a student receiving scholarship dollars does not pass 12 hours with a 1.75 GPA or higher, his scholarship is eliminated the next term.

14. If "yes" to Question 13 on page 3, indicate the areas where your college is more stringent than the NJCAA:

Please remember you must maintain a 2.0 G.P.A. or you may lose your Pell grant assistance.

Students at our school must have a certain G.P.A. or will go on probation and can be dismissed.

We continue to use the old standards; 12 credits of 1.50, 1.75, etc., by quarter.

Midterm progress reports--must be doing acceptable work in over 50% of classes enrolled at each midterm point. Must maintain good social standing per disciplinary reports (on and off campus).

Attendance and progress toward degree requirements as per Div I standards for transfer program students.

Currently have requirements equal to or above the 1985-86 NJCAA requirements with plans to strengthen these even further at end of current 1986-87 year.

I chair a committee which is now studying athletics in Alabama two year colleges. We will present recommendations to the Chancellor soon.

Scholarship limited to $750 p/yr. 1.8 G.P.A. 1st semester, 2.0 thereafter. 12 credits minimum for continued eligibility.

We have adopted use (as a Region) of the 85-86 eligibility rules.

Athletic grants will not be awarded if the student/athlete is not making appropriate academic progress.

1. Limited number of out-of-state athletes. 2. Restricted financial aid.

School eligibility and academic probation.

These are Florida Community College Activities Association standards. All Florida Community Colleges comply with these standards.

N4c rules.

Our conference is operating under the same NJCAA rules as 1985-86.

ACT test:

Scholarship eligibility.

G.P.A. is 2.00.

G.P.A. 1.5 on 10 hrs. each semester minimum. We have virtually no part-time students so this really has no effect on us.

Must have 2.00 each semester with 12 or more hours.

Transfers must complete 12 credits the last term prior to transfer.

We have stayed with the old term eligibility.

Part-time students ineligible--must be 10 hrs. or more. GPA--2.

Our academic progress is more stringent.

G.P.A.--1.8-2.0, credits--12, term eligibility, students must have 12 hours (I'm not sure what NJCAA's restrictions are).

Academic "standards of progress" in some instances caused a student to be out of school for a quarter.

We go by NJCAA rules completely and by the conference rules that may be set by our conference.

A student can be dismissed from the college or put on probation limiting his load hours to 6 credits for too low a G.P.A. and in effect could still be eligible under the free year of eligibility if he could carry 12 credits.

Must complete 12 credits during previous quarter.

During season student has to verify his/her attendance and progress is satisfactory every two weeks.

I will have a college committee to determine, if a student does very poorly in the fall, can he play in the spring?

Part-time students ineligible--case by case determination.

Students with more than 2 "Ds" are ineligible.

National qualification.

This college, along with other member institutions of the Mass. Com. Col. Ath. Conf. and Region XXI of the NJCAA, is using the 1985-86 NJCAA Rules of Eligibility.

Retained 1985-86 NJCAA rules.

For us to allow a student athlete to continue to play under current NJCAA rules, we require written evidence (progress reports) documenting that the student athlete in

question is making an "honest effort" in every class. Attendance, work in on time, etc., are important considerations.

Regular class attendance required. Credits--must earn 6 credits each semester.

Student/athlete drops below 2.0 GPA placed on probation. While on probation during year, 5 week and 9 week report of grades must be above C in courses--if below in 1 course, placed on restriction list and is ineligible.

A slight modification of the 1985-86 rules were adopted by the N4C Conference.

Transfer rules.

Hours per semester earned.

Must have 2.0 index.

We utilize a formula of hours earned compared to the G.P.A. The higher the number of credits earned, the less the G.P.A. would be which, in turn, parallels our probationary guidelines in the college catalogue.

15. Relative to the 1986-87 NJCAA eligibility rules, future rules should be:

More stringent, but leave on evaluation at end of academic year.

More stringent, returned to prior arrangement.

I support part-time eligibility.

More stringent with part-time students.

With increased efforts made to accommodate the majority of our students--part-time.

Return to 1985-86 rules except for part-time students.

16. If your answer to Question 15 was "B" or "C," indicate in what areas you feel changes are needed:

Go back to the old policies/standards.

Should be equal to transfer standards of NJCAA.

Require that NJCAA rules apply to schools of membership since stricter rules on given campus make that institution less competitive for recruiting purposes.

Letter of intent.

1.85 - 2.00 closer to that which is required of them to enter a four-year institution.

G.P.A.--every semester. Part-time student's eligibility--eliminate this.

Higher G.P.A. and certain ACT scores.

A review of one semester sports eligibility must be conducted, i.e., soccer, volleyball, baseball, softball, etc. Also the issue of "best hours" versus "cumulative hours" should be reviewed.

National letter of intent should be instituted.

1.5 G.P.A., 9 credits, evaluate each semester/24 credits prior to second season.

Progress toward a degree!

Eligibility requirements for participation and scholarship aid must be completed each semester (example: at least 12 hours and at least 1.75 G.P.A. each semester).

Must accumulate 24 hours prior to 2nd season of eligibility-- beginning with initial season of competition.

Term eligibility and 24 credits before second season.

Initial eligibility for prior college student should revert to old rule of 12 credits hrs./1.5 in previous semester or present accumu- lation for part-time student.

I do not feel that part-time students should be permitted participation. It allows too much leeway in leaning to the deceitful side of recruitment!

Students are working and going to school full time, if they wish to play sports, this is very difficult to do.

Eliminate part-time student's eligibility.

Statement or proof of academic progress.

Part-time students should not be eligible.

Concern for transfer rule--need for definite improvement.

4-year school ineligible transfers should have to sit out.

Eliminate part-time student's eligibility.

Transfers should establish last full time semester with 12 hours passed and minimum 1.75 GPA as before, before becoming eligible.

The GPA must be raised, no less than 12 credits earned per semester. Term eligibility is a must. Part-time students have needs other than athletics, we should encourage them to fulfill important needs first. We must require progress toward a degree.

Credits, what are considered credits?

Easier to understand.

17. The 1986-87 NJCAA eligibility requirements do away with differentiating between semester and quarter hours. Do you agree with this approach?

Students on quarter hours must earn less.

However, it should be 36 qt. hrs. or 24 sem. hrs.--they shouldn't be the same numbers such as 24.

G.P.A. is too low.

We use semester hours, and 24 is good for us.

24 quarter credits are only 16 semester credits--they are not equal.

Quarter hours not equal to semester hours.

Semester units should be the measure.

No, too lenient for qtr schools--cumulative hrs for second year should be equivalent. 24 semesters or 36 qtr hour!

No, should be 18 semester hours! DO NOT raise quarter hours to 30!

Should be 24 semester or 36 quarter hours.

They are not equal.

Semester hours always will articulate to more quarter hours.

18. As CEO, categorize the role that best describes your involvement with intercollegiate athletics at your school:

Moderate--Not enough!!

3 campus heads are more involved.

Any president who does not pay close attention to athletics is inviting trouble.

Great, opinion of A.D.

19. Do you consult with, or otherwise make your feelings/reactions known to, your NJCAA regional representative on issues (such as eligibility rule changes) prior to the NJCAA regional or national meetings?

No, we sent one of our Presidents from the state to this meeting to express concern. He had served with me on the National Committee of the NJCAA three or four years ago to raise the standards.

Yes, when I have been informed of changes.

Yes, he is MY Dean of Students!

Yes, through local A.D.

No, our Dean of Students and Athletic Director are much more involved than I.

No, but I will in the future.

No, but we shall in future.

Yes, through my Athletic Director.

I am regional representative.

Do not belong to NJCAA.

Did not receive prior notice, but will definitely in the future!

Not as yet, new position for A.D.

Yes, through the Athletic Director.

Yes, NOW!! No, before.

Only through our coaches.

Yes, to our N.W. Assoc.

Yes, via athletic directors.

No, representation through athletic director.

Yes, with NWAACC.

Yes, through the athletic director.

Yes, via college representatives to conferences and regional meetings.

Yes, most of the time in writing.

Yes, the regional director is from my college.

Yes, athletic director.

None.

Yes, CCA & COA.

Yes, did we ever!

Yes, through Athletic Director.

No, belong to a separate "Association".

No, I don't think I've ever been informed of issues before they are raised and voted on.

Through my Director of Athletics who is my representative at Regional and National meetings.

No, I communicate with my Athletic Director who attends the Regional meetings.

20. The role of the CEO in governance of community college intercollegiate athletics should be:

Let's not go overboard. We need input and indirect control not administrative or policy responsibility.

No opinion since we are non-members.

CEOs need to be in position to make final decision.

Don't know enough about NJCAA format.

B. - One from each Region.

CEOs who believe in education first should have direct input into the NJCAA decision-making process.

Not an issue at KCC due to very limited nature of the college's one intercollegiate program.

It would not hurt to have the CEO serve in an advisory role.

NJCAA regional representatives should be elected as present and make recommendations to a separate Board of CEOs which acts as governing board for NCAA.

Each institution should have a vote in matters that are brought to the annual membership meeting. This vote should be cast by the CEO.

Not sure--but Presidents need to get involved and have more say-so.

The present system has the fox guarding the hen house. "B", "C", "D", or "E" would be an improvement, with "C" being my preference.

I have played such a limited role because our affiliation is so recent that I must confess I do not know the current structure and do not have an informed opinion at this time.

I don't particularly favor the current structure, but I haven't a clear feeling for appropriate alternatives.

There needs to be some accountability--the college's reputation is on the line and CEO will be the first one called in for a problem.

A greater rate of turnover among regional directors should be created, i.e., set the number of consecutive years of service.

A president from Washington and Oregon sits on the Exec. Board as a voting member.

Some variation other than the present w/CEO involvement.

Keep informed by Athletic Director and let Director know of any concerns I have.

Combination CEOs and ADs.

Each member (NJCAA) college should have an athletic and non-athletic represented at all NJCAA meetings--with one vote from each college.

2 members from CEOs organization elected to serve as voting members or the governant board (in NWAACC--called executive board).

CEO needs to be involved more than is presently the case. Particularly in those areas that reflect academic policy.

Should be like California.

CEOs are represented on the Commission on Athletics and the Community College Association.

Undecided because of unfamiliarity with current rules.

A President representative should attend regional directors' meetings.

Utilizing both A & B would be ideal. Elected regional representatives carry out the daily administration of the organization. An advisory board of CEOs could give the NJCAA leadership and direction on educational/philosophical issues.

NJCAA should be governed by broad representative structure including men, women, minorities, CEOs, deans, faculty, and trustees as per Calif. Com. on Athletics--it works!!!

NCAA Format--CEO, administrators and faculty representative attend annual meeting. One vote per college. Have annual meeting at different part of USA each year.

CEOs should have the major voice but ADs and League Commissioners should have a role.

An equal number of CEOs, elected from regions, and other members should form governing board. At the local institutional level it is important that individuals responsible for the management of student athletic programs understand the concerns and priorities of the CEO.

21. Is it desirable to have one intercollegiate national governance structure for all two-year colleges in the country?

Contingent on what structure is; colleges would have to agree to have one structure.

If standards are high enough.

If we could enforce a national letter of intent.

With options for each of the variety of institutions.

If it operates in a reasonable way.

Yes, if it is working for the students and in the best interest of the college. No, if it is permitted to lower academic standards in the name of winning.

No, should be regional.

I see no need for a national structure.

Yes, but we need something align to the Div I, II, III of the NCAA.

Not as it stands now.

We certainly have not felt the need in Calif. Our standards are more stringent and in my opinion more appropriate. The NJCAA seems close to being "STANDARDLESS".

Yes, desirable, but due to the factional situation (i.e., California system and the Northwest Com. College's organization), this probably wouldn't work.

Yes, if possible!

22. Please indicate any other national intercollegiate athletic issues you would like to see studied with recommendations forthcoming by this or other similar committees:

Violence-no, our responsibility. Financial aid for athletes-no, individual college, state, and federal issue. Title IX status-no, it is unfortunate, but the spirit and interest of Title IX are dead. Alcohol/drug abuse-yes. Standards of progress tied into a "recognized" academic program-yes.

Freshman eligibility!!!!

Standards of progress tied into a "recognized" academic program and include developmental studies.

Violence--individual college and conference responsibility. Financial aid for athletes--college, state, and federal responsibility. Role of out-of-country athlete--irrelevant at our institution. Title IX status--has been all but abandoned nationwide.

23. A student transferring from a four-year to a two-year college does not need to have passed any courses at the former to be eligible for athletics at the latter provided he/she did not participate at the four-year level. Do you favor this rule?

Yes, except for 2nd season of participation.

Yes, each college assessment program should determine.

Depends upon length of stay, e.g., full semester--12 units--one year 24 units (w/2.0). If drop out in the 1st semester--starts fresh.

This is a second chance situation both academically and athletically. Why set the student aside where he might totally drift away from the college experience?!

The critical question that differs from individual to individual is--why?

Yes, athletics may be the ingredient the student needs to motivate him or her to succeed academically. The student has already demonstrated lack of success without athletics.

24. If "No" to Question 23, should he/she meet the same eligibility requirements as a second year participant at the two-year college?

ABSOLUTELY!

Passed at 1.75 SOME HOURS.

First year after one semester.

A forgiveness factor should be built in for the student who may have made a mistake in his initial college enrollment.

Should not count credits earned at 4-yr for 2nd season participation.

Yes, if he was an athletic participant. No, if a non-athletic participant.

No, the 1985-86 rule was satisfactory.

Revert to minimum of 12 hrs/1.5 during last term of full-time enrollment or cum of 24/1.75 during last two terms!

Perhaps some formula based upon a percentage of hours attempted could be worked out.

Should have at least completed 12 credits during last quarter/ semester of attendance.

25. Currently establishing athletic eligibility utilizes a 1.75 G.P.A. requirement. This G.P.A. can be computed on the best 24 hours in the annual (12 in a term) requirement with all other hours ignored. Do you agree with this method?

Yes, but prefer 2.00 G.P.A.

Should be the best 36 qt. hrs. instead of 24 qt. hrs.

No, however this issue needs to be thoroughly examined.

Method, yes--G.P.A., no.

Yes, must reach a 2.00 G.P.A. for the best 24 hours.

Yes, however, if a quarter system is in effect, the requirement should be 36 hrs.

No, 2.0 GPA.

Should be 2.0 or above.

Yes, however, GPA is too low.

Yes, 2.0.

26. If "No" to Question 25, should the G.P.A. calculation include all accumulated hours?

Yes, and raise to 2.0.

Yes, as interpreted by the college.

Yes and no, please read the enclosure.

Computed on all hours in the term.

Must take into consideration grading system such as U & S or P & F utilized for developmental courses at some institutions.

Yes, if all attempted hours.

Yes, except repeated courses.

27. If "No" to Question 26, on what basis should G.P.A. eligibility be computed?

"Best hours"

Total G.P./total hours.

I liked the rule as before where a student must pass a minimum of 12 hrs. with a 1.5 G.P.A. the term before participating--pass a minimum of 12 hrs. per term of enrollment with a cumulative G.P.A. of 1.75 before being allowed to play a second season.

Best 24.

24 semester, 36 quarter.

1.75 ok for freshmen then standard should shift upward to 2.0 for sophomores.

12 per semester.

All hours attempted.

On 2.0 average.

Raise the best 24 requirement to 2.0 minimum.

The best 24 credits earned.

As in 25 but not including repeated courses.

Credits passed as long as they pass the 12 credit hours with the 1.75 GPA.

A 2.0 index ("C" average) is required for graduation. The same standard should be applied to eligibility for athletes after a year of eligibility. I recommend that the student be required to complete 24 semester hours or 36 quarter hours with a 2.0 index to be eligible to participate in his chosen sport the second year.

On a graduated scale that would feed to a 2.0 after four semesters.

The GPA can be computed on the best 24 hours--with 2.0.

Remedial courses or developmental courses, where students register as necessary to reach completion, should be counted only once in calculating GPA; and remedial courses should not be counted in the 24 hours required for eligibility.

All courses.

Increase MINIMAL GPA to 2.0 for 12 credit hours or more.

Those hours pertaining to current degree being pursued.

Once competition has begun for that student.

Use 1985-86 format.

The current system of calculation has been working fine.

28. In changing from the old rules of term eligibility to annual eligibility, a major argument was NCAA Division I has annual eligibility with minimum SAT scores and GPA in high school core courses. Should NJCAA adopt similar requirements?

No, I would not agree to annual eligibility under any terms.

If annual eligibility continues. But as open door institutions we must be careful with the minimum standards.

Yes, at a lower level than NCAA.

Depends on what requirements are.

This issue has broad and serious ramifications. Eligibility deserves discussion at the highest levels of Junior College governance. To answer this question with an unqualified response could affect the philosophical foundations of the "open door" junior college.

But substitute ACT scores for SAT.

NCAA and NJCAA have different needs!

Yes, however, SAT and ACT scores should have meaning. That is, do any schools really use those scores to any purpose with specific follow-up?

Neither annual eligibility or SAT and H.S. G.P.A. requirements are appropriate for community colleges.

Wyoming state law preclude pretests as a requirement.

SAT or GPA or ACT affects the transfer student only! This may not be appropriate for the community college student who wants two years of college and sports participation with no goals of transfer!

Only if it is prepared to enforce the rule/standards.

No, we do not have these restrictions for any other students coming into an "open door" college.

As previously stated I believe all students should be treated the same. Since we have no SAT score or GPA requirements for our general entering students, I do not believe we should have special rules for the athletes.

At the junior college level we should have as liberal an eligibility policy as possible. One that provides access to our co-curricular activities, consistent with sound educational practices, and retains and prepares our students for citizenship and further education.

Should do something to make a commitment to academic standards. The present "standards" appear to have one objective--to keep the athlete eligible.

Push to eliminate freshman eligibility at ALL four-year institutions.

It is my understanding that there was no discussion relative to NJCAA Division I at any time in the development of eligibility.

Developmental Education needed by majority of student/athletes.

Use developmental courses.

No, that would severely limit our pool for student/athletes.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

The issues which Florida presidents are particularly concerned with relative to the NJCAA and intercollegiate athletics are very basic and very serious to Florida presidents. I appreciate the work of the ad hoc committee and look forward to substantive recommendations relative to academic standards and community college intercollegiate sports.

It is about time that the AACJC got involved in this. I have recommended this for years!

Hal, only one college in the Kentucky system has intercollegiate athletics. Paducah Community College, Paducah, KY, has an athletics program. Since this college is a member of AACJC, I assume this survey went directly to that college. Charles Wethington.

Students at the Marshall University Com. College participate in the University intercollegiate athletic program--they DO NOT have a separate community college athletic program. (Southern Conference Division 1A).

The rule that seems to be unfair is the 24 hour rule. Even those students who attend a college which has a tri-mester system, only have to pass 24 quarter hours. Students who attend a semester college also have to pass 24 SEMESTER hours. I believe a quarter hour is only worth 2/3 of a semester hour credit. Students in a tri-mester program should have to pass 36 quarter hours to be eligible for a second year of competition.

Intercollegiate athletics is a desirable part of 2-year college programs providing they do not copy NCAA rules and regulations which are an embarrassment to higher education (especially the big football and basketball powers.) Varsity athletics with the emphasis on recruiting, minimal financial aid, maximal assistance in their studies, and maximal promoting of the values and knowledges gained from competitive athletics. Ideally 2-yr. college athletic programs should be for in district and in state players. This is the opinion of a long term (13 year) community college coach now retired to the relaxing solitude of a college president's assignment!!

I believe that intercollegiate athletics constitutes the greatest area of hypocrisy in higher education. I believe that the rules should be changed to maximize participation and competitiveness, or they should be made VERY STRINGENT and recruiting should be limited to each college's service area (District). We can't have it both ways. The universities have been trying to for years, and it shows.

I would appreciate receiving a summary of the survey results.

Thanks for doing this. It's time the CEOs took charge.

We need the NJCAA; this organization has functioned well over the years. The CEOs need to be more actively involved in the NJCAA. If regional directors were CEOs, they could have adequate input into policy setting for the NJCAA. Only a slight modification will bring adequate solution to any difficulties in the NJCAA.

Athletic Directors should not control the NJCAA. There should be significant input from CEOs, either in an advisory capacity to the Board or the NJCAA administrators. The NCAA has finally awaken to this problem only after seriously damaging reputation of colleges and student/ athletes. I would not like to see the same fate befall the NJCAA. However, at this time, we are powerless to stop it unless there is CEO involvement. I do not want to take the fall for a poorly administered system. Just as the NCAA CEOs. After all, we sign the forms and pay the bills.

I'm getting a little tired of hearing about these issues over and over from CEOs who are reluctant to adopt an egalitarian approach to athletics that would match overall community college philosophy. In fact, I consider the athlete somewhat discriminated against in

comparison to drama, music, art, etc., and other activity areas. Get off the backs of athletic programs--let's worry more about CREATING opportunity for our people instead of guarding against their participation. We speak with forked tongue when we identify ourselves as the people's college, and then work so hard at limiting their participation--but just in sports!!!

It is very difficult to answer these questions on a clean cut yes-no format. I do not like the line up.

I feel that eligibility requirements have become too lax. We have gone from being too strict in 1985-86 to being too lenient in 1986-87. We need to find some middle of the road. I think as community and junior colleges we need to serve our academic purpose first; therefore, continuing open door policies and allowing students to enroll who, otherwise, could not get in to NCAA Div I schools. However, just because we let them in, doesn't mean that we should not expect academic achievement and improving. Therefore, allowing freshmen to play without some academic requirement is a mistake. There is no motivation for them to want to get good grades. If they had the motivation, many would not be at junior and community colleges anyway.

The new rules threaten the viability of this organization. The CEOs need to participate and help save the organization.

Students/athletes who transfer to a NJCAA member institutions should be required to sit out a year before they are eligible to compete in a NJCAA member institution, if they transfer academically ineligible.

Although I was unhappy with the change in eligibility requirements when it was made, I have decided we should try them for a year or two before changing again. Hence my UNDECIDED answers on many questions.

This questionnaire FAILS to cover the practices and policies of the college here. Perhaps it is time for ALL two-year colleges to separate organized athletics from academic requirements--let's do away with the forced dishonesty.

Frankly, we need uniform rules that educational institutions will accept. We are not interested in recruiting 4-year college "residue". The present NJCAA rules represent a huge step backward and prompted our state conference to retain the 1985-86 eligibility rules. Further, I believe it would be in the best interest of the NJCAA to include presidents of member institutions in formulating a policy of such magnitude.

The National Junior College Athletic Association had the opportunity to establish rules of eligibility with both academic and functional integrity. Instead, they chose to turn their back on academics and, therefore, ignore the mission of each member institution. The NJCAA and its member institutions claim that it and they are not "feeder institutions" for four-year college athletic teams, yet at almost every member institution coaches attempt to sell their four-year scholarship opportunities. Two-year colleges are indeed stepping-stones, but they are stepping-stones to a future--that future is based in education. We must teach not only academic courses, we must teach maturity and responsibility. We cannot permit athletics to step outside of the mainstream of these teachings. The NJCAA has taken a giant step back- wards in the passage and implementation of its Rules of Eligibility 1986-87. The title "Rules of Eligibility" gives a certain credibility to whatever follows. If the rules are well-intentioned and lead to fulfillment of the mission of our college, then that credibility is deserved; however, if those rules are in practice, a method of circum- venting what the college experience is meant to be, they should be changed. If regional directors cannot do what college presidents want done, college presidents must become involved. It is our hope that the regional directors, athletic directors, and the NJCAA Executive Committee will realize the mistake that was made this year and correct it at their next legislative meeting.

If part-time students are allowed to participate, there should be allowances for part-time students who are enrolled in their last semester and do not need more credits to graduate.

Perceptions are probably worse than reality for 2-yr. athletes! I favor recognition of part-time students in light of their numbers. I favor national G.P.A. standarization for minimums. I favor term-by-term eligibility. I favor some role for Presidents commission/advisory board on national level.

Hal, I strongly feel that the changes in eligibility have added to the problems of community college athletics being viewed as "catch-all" for under-achieving athletes. The new standard is essentially a non- standard. Students can compete for a full year without passing a single course, and for those who choose to slide--or are allowed to slide--it becomes virtually impossible to recover. Being able to select any 24 hours to meet the 1.75 requirement is also a serious academic compromise. Students with a D average can compete through this selective process. We have chosen at Cravder to continue to operate on the per-semester eligibility basis. The part-time student provisions are a good idea.

Hal, I find it distressing to see the high schools and the senior colleges raising their academic (athletic) standards while the community college is lowering theirs. It makes community colleges look like 2nd rate institutions.

I strongly support the effort to evaluate the NJCAA academic eligibility regulations. It is crucial that athletes understand that they are a student first and that they must achieve in the classroom as well as on the field or court. Colleges are not fulfilling their mission if they allow athletes to play if the students are academically not achieving. I believe if a standard such as a 2.0 index ("C" average) is made known to student athletes, they will strive to achieve that goal. If it is lower, some student athletes will have less motivation and only try to meet what is required. The athletic programs at colleges across the United States need the support of the faculty, coach, and president to insure that students succeed academically. The help of the NJCAA in establishing reasonable standards which lead a student toward graduation or transfer must be considered. When other than athletic directors help make the academic eligibility rules, I believe the educational aspect of a student athlete's life will be given more priority. I am definitely opposed to part-time students participating in inter-collegiate athletics. This could lead to abuse and allow students with minimal studies to represent the college while other athletes would be full-time students having all the responsibilities thereof.

Please include us among those receiving copy of results as we are anticipating the introduction of women's basketball at intercollegiate level!

The role of the Junior College is an open door Enrollment Policy. The eligibility standards should not be as stringent as the four-year institutions. The community college has a more diversified student population (see Mr. West).

There should be computations of the number of athletes at each school graduating, or completing 60 credits (semester hours) to separate the "tourist" from the students. This is vital if our creditability is to be preserved.

We like full-time students to carry 12 hours with GPA of 1.75. However, we like term eligibility and each student must pass at least 12 hours for each term.

At first glance the new eligibility rules seem to be rather absurd. However, after rethinking its ramifications, it appears only to dramatically affect one inter-collegiate sport from past years. (Basketball) It clearly puts the onus on individual institutions to set their own standards regarding second semester sports participation. As far as part-time participation is concerned, I am for such legislation. The present part-time rule is good because it encourages the student to stay in school. (By maintaining a steady accumulation of credits for participation.)

It is my feeling that academics must remain a top priority. Therefore, grades should be checked following each semester or quarter. Therefore, students with low G.P.A.s should be forced to sit out a minimum of one semester and be successful academically or remain on the ineligible list.

There is another item, not listed under Question 22, which I think might receive favorable consideration from the NJCAA membership. It did just that in Region 12 when brought up for brief discussion and a "straw vote" a couple of years ago. Based upon what I have observed at Muskegon Com Col. over the past 15 years and from conversing with other Athletic Directors in Region 12, it is my hypothesis that: A significant increase in the number of student-athletes who obtain an Associates Degree would occur if they were allowed three years of eligibility (instead of two) within the NJCAA. To support my hypothesis, my preliminary investigations show that most of our athletes: 1. Do not get Associates Degrees. 2. Need another year to get all requirements for an Associate Degree. 3. Do not play intercollegiate sports when they transfer to a 4-year institution. 4. Would stay at Muskegon Com. Col. for a third year of eligibility.

I am in support of eligibility rules that require students to meet academic standards to participate in sports, but not academic standards that are significantly higher than what is expected of any other student in the college. A student athlete's academic progress should be evaluated in the same way as any other student with the following modifications: 1. A student athlete must be in good standing with the college (not on probation or having any other college restriction). 2. A high school graduate, registering in college for the first time, should be eligible for sports immediately. A previous college student's or transferee's eligibility should be based on past hours and GPA accumulated in higher education (up to 12 hours with a 1.75 GPA, 12 to 23 hours with a 1.85 GPA or 24 and over with a 2.0 GPA). All credit hours should be counted. 3. A student must be enrolled in 12 hours during season of participation. 4. A student must accumulate a minimum of 24 hours with a GPA of 2.0 to be eligible in a sport for the second time. All credit hours would be counted.

AACJC, I do not believe that this is a legitimate concern for the AACJC, so I will not respond to the items in this survey instrument.

Athletics exist within an educational institution not as a paralleled entity. The achievement of educational objectives is the student's primary reason for being. He/she is an athlete after being a student (student-athlete). The privilege to participate in athletics is dependent upon the individual fulfilling educational standards of progress. If at any time the educational standards of progress are not maintained, the student ceases to have the privilege to participate in athletics. When this approach is firmly delineated and embraced by all educators in the institution (from the President to coach) our athletic programs will enjoy greater success and our student-athletes will be appropriately served. The standards of a group such as the NJCAA should reflect the above. From my reading of the questionnaire, the standards appear to have little, if any, meaning. I am pleased to say that such is not the case in California.

TCC does not participate in intercollegiate athletics, but we do participate in other intercollegiate activities and we do have an opinion regarding standards. I do not feel that it is appropriate to answer question #1 and be ignored regarding the issues. I am opposed to lower standards and to any eligibility scheme that would allow students to represent the institution who are not doing acceptable work or even attending during the second year. It is inconsistent to be moving opposite the NCAA and "against the grain" of institutions everywhere who have goals for improvement. CEOs should not abdicate any portion of their responsibilities. At the least, an elected committee of CEOs should pass on standards recommended by athletic directors. Professionalization of community college athletics is contrary to the community college philosophy. The athlete should be "community" to the same extent as the student body as a whole. Florida is serious about education reform and improvement. Athletics is highly visible and could discredit improvement efforts in the classroom. I urge the retention of high standards and reasonable controls.

Would you please send me a copy of the results of your survey on inter- collegiate athletics.

We look forward to the final, consolidated report.

Lake Michigan College's position on drug abuse is attached.

The Intercollegiate Athletic program at the community college level should provide the student/athlete with opportunity. Consistent with the "open door" policy for institutional enrollment, the present intercol- legiate eligibility rules offer a much wider student population the chance to participate. The new rule to allow part-time students eligibility needs to be in place for at least three years in order to properly market and measure its impact on participation. The potential for the intercollegiate programs at the "smaller" institutions could be significant. In regards to eligibility standards, the criteria for determining eligibility should not be so restrictive that student development is stifled. Consequently, neither should they be so lax as to allow student athletes to matriculate without academic challenge. We at Dundalk Com. Col. feel that the intercollegiate program provides an important part to the growth and development of students who desire to participate. A balanced approach to athletics through academics should be the goal of any intercollegiate program.

The new eligibility rules are the most sensible rules we have had in my nine years of coaching junior college basketball. In the past with the semester or quarter eligibility, junior college athletics lost a lot of credibility because players were lost from the team in the middle of the season. On occasion, teams had to forfeit games or the rest of the season when this happened. We played teams who have ended up with 5 or 6 players. Also, many junior colleges were losing money because if an athlete became ineligible, he or she usually left school. With colleges with full-blown athletic programs and small enrollments, this was a serious situation. One of the big problems is that the public does not understand that the NJCAA rules are now similar to the NCAA rules. Because the NCAA passed Proposition 48,the public believes their academic standards are strict. Once you meet Proposition 48, the NCAA student/athlete has the same academic rules as the NJCAA student/athlete. Above all else, the junior colleges have always been a second chance situation for the student/athlete. The O. J. Simposons and Bob McAdoos would probably not have had a chance if stricter academic rules were in force when they played J.C. sports.

Appendix D. AACJC CHARGE OF DUTIES

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY AND JUNIOR COLLEGES
AD HOC COMMITTEE ON INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

CHARGE OF DUTIES

Purpose:

The AACJC Ad Hoc Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics is a limited duration committee established by the Board of Directors of the Association. The purpose of the Committee is to study and develop recommendations on student eligibility standards, national governance structure, and role of chief executive officers in the operation of the national intercollegiate athletics program as related to community, technical, and junior colleges.

Committee Membership:

The Intercollegiate Athletics Committee will consist of ten members appointed by the Chair of the AACJC Board of Directors. The terms of office will be for the period September 1, 1986 through May 1, 1987.

Officers:

The AACJC Board Chair will appoint one Committee member to serve as Chair of the Committee and another person to serve as Vice Chair. The President of AACJC will appoint one person to serve as the Secretary for the Committee. The Executive Directors of the National Junior College Athletic Association, and Florida and California Intercollegiate Athletic Associations will be invited to serve in an ex officio capacity with the Committee.

Scheduled Meetings:

Due to budget limitations it is unlikely that the Committee will be able to meet together more than two times. It is anticipated that a preliminary report, with recommendations, will be prepared for presentation to the AACJC Board of Directors' Executive Committee by February 15, 1987. It is also anticipated that the Committee will make a final report at the AACJC Convention in Dallas, Texas, April 20-24, 1987.

Committee Expenses:

AACJC will reimburse Committee members for travel expenses to no more than two centrally located meetings of the Committee. Travel to the AACJC Convention or other related meetings will not be covered unless they are one of the two authorized expenditure meetings. AACJC will also pay the costs involved in preparing the report. The overall Committee operating budget is established to not exceed $7,500.

President and Chief Executive Officer
American Association of Community and Junior Colleges

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